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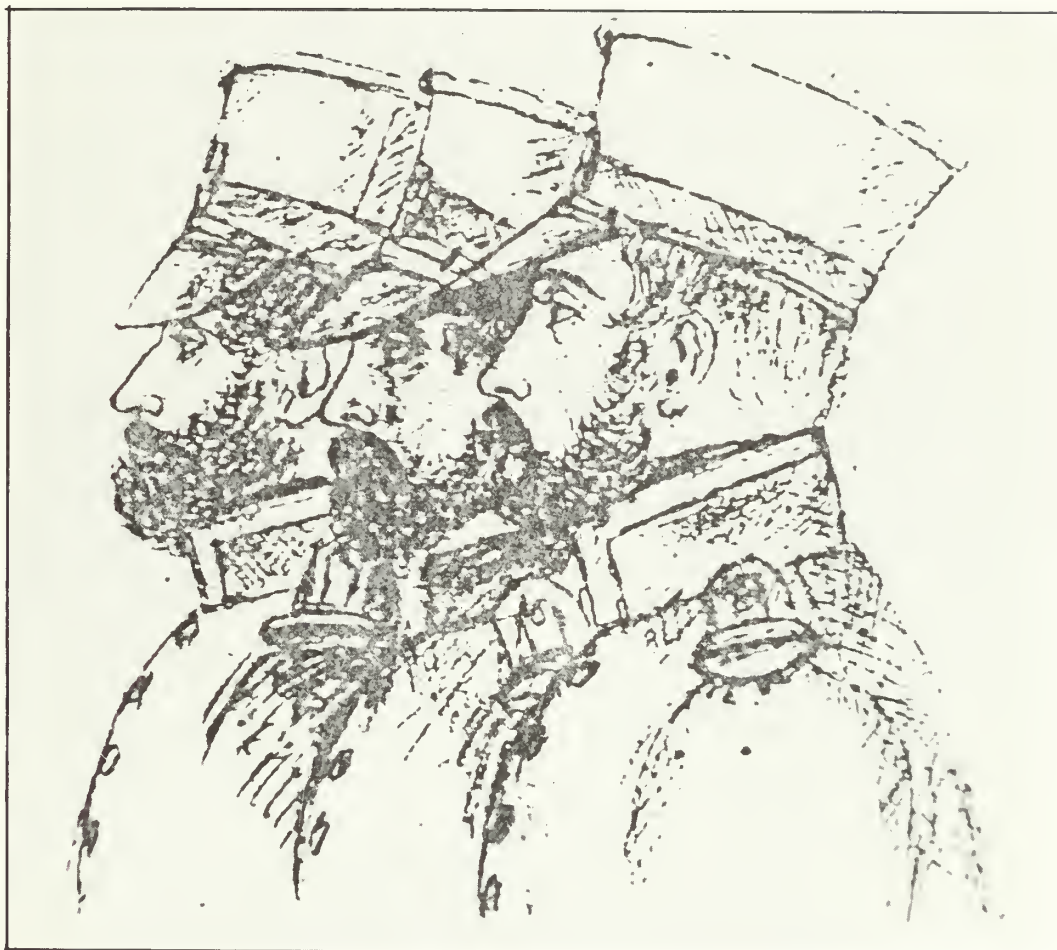


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National Historic Site / Virgin Islands





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Historic Furnishings Report

Fort Christiansvaern

Christiansted National Historic Site
Christiansted, Virgin Islands

by

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Harpers Ferry Center
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1988

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Fort Christiansvaern constitutes one feature of Christiansted National Historic Site at Christiansted, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. Established as Virgin Islands National Historic Site on March 4, 1952, the park was redesignated as Christiansted National Historic Site on January 16, 1961. Besides Fort Christiansvaern, the several structures composing the park include the Old Danish Customs House, the Steeple Building, and the Scale House. All commemorate the years of colonial occupation and the sugar economy on St. Croix when Christiansted served as capital of the Danish West Indies in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Fort Christiansvaern, in particular, represents Denmark's lengthy military presence on St. Croix between 1738, when the fort was constructed, and 1878, when it became a police station and courthouse.

Today the fort is the best preserved example of the several surviving colonial forts in the Virgin Islands. Fort Christiansvaern has been entered on the List of Classified Structures, number 00188, in Management Category A, Must Be Preserved. Further, the structure, as part of Christiansted National Historic Site Historic District, was entered in the National Register of Historic Places on October 20, 1976. According to the approved Interpretive Prospectus (1983), Fort Christiansvaern, "the centerpiece of the historic site," will be interpreted "both as a military structure and as an integral part of Christiansted and the Danish influence on the City." Proposed furnishing of several rooms will interpret the fort's occupation and garrison life as it existed there during the mid-1800s.

Previous planning documents pertaining to Fort Christiansvaern:

Historic American Building Survey, Fort Christiansvaern (1959)

Historic Structures Report, Part I (Historical Data) (1961)

Preservation of Fort Christiansvaern (drawings) (1980)

Interpretive Prospectus (1983)

Cultural Landscape Report (1985)

General Management Plan/Environmental Assessment (1986)

HISTORICAL DATA

ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC OCCUPANCY

Historical Overview—St. Croix

1734-1830. Danish military history on St. Croix commenced when settlers and Danish West India and Guinea Company officials arrived at the future site of Christiansted in September 1734.¹ Although the island had been purchased from the French Crown in 1733, the effects of the slave revolt on St. John delayed colonization until that later date.² Going ashore at the site of a seventeenth century French village called Bassin, the Danes found among other ruins a square-sided earthwork fortification.³ It was promptly rearmed with cannon and occupied. Preliminary work was undertaken to improve this primitive fortification as early as 1735 (using in part some of the captured leaders of the St. John revolt, who were sentenced to death by working on the fortification at St. Croix), including bastions at the northwest and southwest salients and a small second-story residence for the colony's governor. Plans for a permanent structure, however, were delayed by indecision about location, company priorities favoring profits over defense, and the deaths of three military engineers sent to the island over a four-year period. Because the hurricane of August 29-30, 1738, severely damaged the structure, a permanent masonry fortification was begun late that year and was essentially completed in 1749.⁴ It was named Christiansvaern ("Christian's Defense") in honor of King Christian VI of Denmark-Norway, who reigned from October 1730 to August 1746.

From a military perspective, the Danish West India and Guinea Company's administration of "the Danish Islands in America" (1671-1754) was nothing short of disastrous. The quality of both men and equipment was inferior. This state of affairs prompted St. Croix' Governor Jens Hansen to write sarcastically to the Directors of the Company in Copenhagen in October 1748 about his "...twenty living men, of whom one is sixty years old, and the others such

¹ The Danish slave trading monopoly, originally chartered in 1671. For a detailed history, see Waldemar Westergaard, *The Danish West Indies under Company Rule (1671-1754) with a Supplementary Chapter, 1755-1917* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1917).

² Ibid., p. 210. An excellent account of the St. John slave revolt is in John L. Andersen, *Night of the Silent Drums: Slave Rebellion in the Virgin Islands* (New York: Charles Scribners Sons, 1975). See also John Pary Knox, *An Historical Account of St. Thomas, W.I.* (New York: Charles Scribner, 1852), and Charles Edwin Taylor, *Leaflets from the Danish West Indies* (London: William Dawson and Sons, 1888).

³ Herbert Olsen, *Historic Structures Report, Part I: Fort Christiansvaern* (Christiansted: National Park Service, 1960), p. 171.

⁴ Ibid., pp. 5-6.

drunkards that they are hardly able to stand, much less post the watch.” Other soldiers were variously described as being “crazy in the head” and “...hardly [able to] carry his rifle, [with] his cartridge box [dragging] behind him.”

Reflecting on the high rate of mortality among the troops, Hansen concluded by stating that he had ordered the company’s carpenters to “...build stretchers, since the road to the cemetery is a long one.”⁵

With the complete acquisition of the company’s stock by the Danish Crown in 1754, attendant changes in administrative policies affecting the Danish West Indies gradually created the climate for a more realistic military and naval presence.⁶ Warships sent out annually to the West India Station protected Danish commercial shipping interests, while the military provided nominal external defense and, more importantly in a society whose economy was predicated on slave labor, internal security.

Although Denmark had long possessed an adequate navy, it realized that its land forces could not hope to compete with potential European rivals without draining the national economy. A policy of strict neutrality in foreign affairs had been in effect since the late seventeenth century both to eliminate this necessity and to create conditions favorable to the expansion of maritime trade during wars between the major powers.⁷ Royal decrees were issued emphasizing this position at such times as during the Seven Years’ War, the American Revolution, and the Napoleonic Wars. In practice, however, vested interests both in Denmark and in the West Indies sought the circumvention of this policy.

One such case involved the smuggling of arms and supplies to the “patriot” side during the American Revolution. This action led to an exchange of salutes—a traditional courtesy—between a merchantman flying the Grand Union flag and Fort Frederik at the west end of St. Croix. This action, albeit unofficial, constituted the first acknowledgment of the American flag from foreign soil. Although this action provoked a flurry of diplomatic charges and counter-charges between London and Copenhagen, the issue was ultimately dropped.⁸ Following quickly on the heels of this alleged breach of neutrality, First Lieutenant Peter Lotharius Oxholm of the Danish Army Engineers was

5 Quoted in Johannes Bronsted (ed.), *Vore Gamle Tropekolonier*, 2 vols. (Kobenhavn: Westermann, 1953), p. 156. Hansen was governor-general of the Danish West Indies, 1747-1755. Kay Larsen, *Guvernorer, Residenter, Kommandanter, og Chefer samt Enkelte andre Fremtraedende Personer i de Tidligere danske Tropekolonier* (Kobenhavn: Arthur Jessens Forlag, 1940), p. 34.

6 Jean Francois Cadet de Gomez, *Om Militairvaesenet paa de dansk vestindiske Oer* (Kjobenhaven: J.D. Qvist, 1836), pp. 44-47.

7 Ole Feldbaek, *Denmark and the Armed Neutrality, 1800-1801* (Kobenhavn: Akademisk Forlag [Universitetsforlaget], 1980), pp. 14, 18.

8 Florence Lewisohn, *The American Revolution's Second Front. Persons and Places Involved in the Danish West Indies & Some Other West Indian Islands* (Christiansted: Prestige Press, Inc., 1976), pp. 29-30.

sent to the islands to assess their state of military preparedness. What he found appalled him. Not even the relatively well-established fortifications on St. Croix emerged unscathed from his series of very critical reports.⁹

In response to Oxholm's criticisms, a number of improvements were undertaken in the Danish West Indies, especially on St. Croix. The system of coastal fortifications there was strengthened during the administration of Governor-General Ernst Friderich von Walterstorff under the supervision of Captain of Engineers Balthazar Frederik von Muhlenfels. The following gun batteries were built or improved: Catharina's Fort, north of Frederiksted; Greig's Battery at Salt River; Fort Sophia Frederika at Protestant Cay; Fort Louisa Augusta at the eastern headland of Christiansted harbor; and, elsewhere along the coast, Carden's, Gordon's, and Hendericksen's batteries at strategic locations near shipping channels through the reefs. A new General Military Law for the Burghers of the Danish West India Islands, promulgated by Governor-General Walterstorff in 1789, raised two militia corps on St. Croix: a cavalry squadron, commanded by Captain Davies, and an infantry company, the so-called St. Croix Volunteers, led by Royal Councillor Colbjornsen.¹⁰

In the mid-1790s, a dramatic increase in military strength (53% over a four-year period beginning in 1792) occurred in the Danish West Indies.¹¹ The effects of the successful slave revolt on St. Dominique (Haiti) and general unrest in Europe following Napoleon's ascendancy caused Denmark to reassess its strategic position in the West Indies. Because Christiansted had become the capital and *de facto* garrison headquarters for the Danish West Indies following Royal acquisition in 1754, a larger proportion of the newly-allocated troops were stationed there.

In 1801, Danish neutrality suffered a major failure. The British, anticipating a rejection of insistent demands for an Anglo-Danish alliance against Napoleon, began naval patrols in Danish territorial waters in the West Indies in early March. A sea battle off St. Thomas ensued on March 3 initiated by two British frigates (the *Arab*, 26 guns, and the *Experiment*, 18 guns) against the Danish Brig (*Lougen*, 18 guns) and a lightly armed schooner (*Den Aarvaagne*). A prolonged fight resulted in a Danish victory.¹² Celebrations were short-lived in the face of a British invasion force from Antigua. Rear-Admiral John Thomas Duckworth commanded naval forces, while Lieutenant-General Trigge commanded land forces. British land forces alone (consisting of 3,200 European

9 Eva Ganneskov, "Peter Lotharius Oxholm i Dansk Vestindien, 1778-80," *Dansk Vestindisk Selskab*, XIII (August, 1978), pp. 9-17.

10 Hans West, *Tiltraedelsestale Holden, da Skolen i Christiansted paa St. Croix blev Aabnet den 8de October 1789* (Christiansted: Daniel Thibou, 1789), pp. xvii-viii.

11 Gomez, *Om Militairvaesenet paa de dansk vestindiske Oer*, p. 49.

12 Victor Hansen, *Vore Sohelte: Historiske Fortaellinger* (Kjbenhavn og Kristiana: A Christiansens Kunstforlag, 1898), pp. 349-55.

troops of the 3d, 11th, 64th, and 70th Regiments of Foot, a detachment of the Royal Artillery, and 800 black soldiers of the 8th West India Regiment) outnumbered Regular Danish forces more than 17-to-1. St. Thomas capitulated without resistance on March 28, and St. Croix followed suit on March 31. The islands were returned to Denmark on February 22, 1802, under the terms of the Peace of Amien.¹³

After five years, Danish forces in Europe and in the West Indies once again faced British aggression in the form of searches of neutral vessels in convoy, impressment of seamen, and renewed demands for abandonment of existing Danish foreign policy. Another force, under the commands of Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane and General Henry Bowyer, invaded the Danish West Indies in late December 1807 without the benefit of a formal declaration of war. British forces (22 ships with 520 guns and 3,786 seamen and 2,860 soldiers) outnumbered the local garrisons by 13-to-1. St. Croix capitulated unconditionally on Christmas Day. This occupation, however, was to last more than seven years. Although the islands were restored to Danish sovereignty by the Treaty of Kiel (1814), ratified by the Congress of Vienna, a series of mishaps prevented formal Danish repossession until April 15, 1815.¹⁴

After 1815, both the regular forces and the militias in the Danish West Indies adopted the military fashions of the victorious British. Another short-lived uniform series (1826-1829) still adhered to the practice of separate "summer" and "winter" uniforms.¹⁵

In 1827, Peter Carl Frederik von Scholten was appointed acting governor-general of the Danish West Indies. Von Scholten was born in Viborg on May 17, 1784. He held the offices of chamberlain and acting governor-general in 1824 and governor-general of Danish West Indies from 1827 to 1831, from 1832 to 1834, and from 1835 to 1848 (lapses reflect travel to Europe and/or the United States). He resigned his office on July 6, 1848, as a consequence of his proclamation of emancipation and died in Altona January 26, 1854.¹⁶

During von Scholten's 21-year tenure, he influenced the islands more than any other crown representative sent to the Virgin Islands. Von Scholten was in effect representative of the age in which he lived, taking a personal interest in such diverse disciplines as architecture, education, and social reform. Disposed

13 William F. Cissel to William Eisenhower, June 27, 1984.

14 Ibid.

15 Preben Kannick, "Officers of the Royal Militia, Danish West Indies, 1816," Plate No. 322, Company of Military Historians (reissued 1982); Preben Kannick, "Regular Infantry, Royal Danish West Indies Forces, 1826-1830," Plate No. 533, Company of Military Historians (reissued 1982).

16 Larsen, *Guvernorer, Residenter, Kommandanter*, pp. 107-08.

as an aristocrat to a life-style of luxury and the ceremonial, he lavished attention on the military establishment (especially at Christiansted)—at least for the first decade and a half of his governor-generalship.¹⁷ Under von Scholten's patronage, both the regular military forces and the militias achieved a status otherwise unparalleled in Danish West Indian history. Herman Lawaetz has written the most comprehensive assessment of Governor-General Peter von Scholten and his times.¹⁸

The Height of the Military Establishment at Christiansted, 1830-1855.

In 1829, Frederik VI approved, with some modifications, Governor-General Peter von Scholten's new organization plan for the militia corps in the Danish West Indies. This plan became effective the following year, 1830.¹⁹ The militia forces in the Danish West Indies were organized in the following manner: three stadthauptmaend or town captains, one vice-stadthauptmand, eight colonial adjutants, an additional eight adjutants with unspecified duties, and 52 other officers who, along with 1,980 men, served among 15 units. The majority were raised for St. Croix. Each infantry and artillery company consisted of four officers and 132 men. The ranks of the two cavalry squadrons, each numbering 60 officers and men, were drawn exclusively from planters, estate managers, and overseers.²⁰

An important adjunct to the militia rolls was the brandcorps, or fire brigade, under the command of a brand-major (fire marshal) and a vice-brandmajor (deputy fire marshal). Each town had a fire brigade, which included in its jurisdiction its respective country districts.²¹ All personnel in the fire brigades before 1848 were drawn from the Free Black and Free Colored populations. In 1836, the manpower reserve potential for the Danish West Indian militias was calculated from the Free Black male population capable of bearing arms. A similar analysis of the slave population provided comparison.²²

Age Group	Free	Slaves
from 17th to 20th year	453	796
from 21st to 30th year	1,489	2,631

17 Ibid., pp. 107-08.
 18 Peter v. Scholten, *Dansk Vestindiens sidste Generalgouvernor* (Kobenhavn: Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag, 1940).
 19 Kay Larsen, *Dansk Vestindien, 1666-1917* (Kobenhavn: C.A. Reitzels Forlag, 1928), p. 226. King Frederik reigned from March 13, 1808, to December 3, 1839.
 20 Gomez, *Om Militairvaesenet paa de dansk vestindiske Oer*, pp. 11-12; Axel Barding, "Dansk-Vestindiske Vaaben," *Vaabenhistorisk Tidsskrift*, X (January 1977), p. 9. The stadthauptmand for Christiansted also served as aide-de-camp to the governor-general.
 21 Each brandcorps, as the militia reserve for their jurisdiction, came under the overall command of the stadthauptmand.
 22 Gomez, *Om Militairvaesenet paa de dansk vestindiske Oer*, pp. 11-12.

from 31st to 40th year	1,051	2,139
from 41st to 50th year	555	1,515
from 51st to 60th year	331	803
totals	3,879	7,884
remainder (ineligible)	2,906	4,811

According to these statistics, manpower reserves of approximately 1,350 officers and men existed to assist the established militias and the regular forces in emergencies.

A separate organization plan for the regular military forces, submitted almost concurrently with the new militia establishment, received royal approbation on October 5, 1830. This plan called for one infantry company and an artillery detachment each to be stationed at Christiansted, Frederiksted, and St. Thomas. The West Indian Infantry stationed on St. Croix were designated the 1st Company (Christiansted) and 2d Company (Frederiksted), respectively, with the St. Thomas/St. John garrison comprising the 3d Company. (These designations changed by 1851 to indicate the 1st Company at St. Croix and the 2d Company at St. Thomas/St. John.) Men from the burgher artillery companies supplemented the relatively small Royal Artillery detachments. Cavalry duties were performed entirely by the elite King's and Prince's Life Squadrons on St. Croix. According to the Organization Plan of 1830, the Christiansted garrison totaled 215 officers and men, or 48% of the Royal forces allocated for the Danish West Indies.²³ Because of Christiansted's status as capital, the regular military establishment benefited and included a music corps and a preponderance of senior and junior staff.

Although Christiansted's regular military establishment generally benefited during the 1830s and early 1840s, hardships and uneven discipline caused general discontent among enlisted men. On September 7, 1835, a mutiny planned by infantrymen of the 1st Company garrisoned at Fort Christiansvaern was revealed. The essence of the plot was to take by surprise a festive assembly (at Government House), attended by the members of the government, officers of the military company, as well as those of the off-lying naval brig (*St. Jan*), together with part of the inhabitants of the town. The members of the government, the military officers, and the upper society were to be taken into protective custody and locked in the fort, which would already be in the mutineers' possession. The treasury, located there, would be seized. At length, the customary signal would be given to the warship to send her boat ashore, where it would be taken over, and an attempt made to capture the warship and sail with her to North America, where the booty would be divided.²⁴

²³ Ibid., p. 48.

²⁴ Gomez, *Om Militairvaesenet paa de dansk vestindiske Oer*, p. 3.

According to Entry No. 1189 in the *Vestindisk Journal* (September 26, 1835), Governor-General von Scholten investigated "...a state of unrest among the men at the Christiansted barracks" and uncovered the planned mutiny. Exploiting differences between the men and their officers, von Scholten supposedly singled out the ringleaders "...by the expression on their faces." As a consequence, four men at the fort and another six aboard the naval brig were jailed. As a precaution against further unrest, the soldiers detailed to the fort-guard were removed to the barracks, and thereafter men of the militia occupied the fort at night.²⁵

Governor-General von Scholten seems to have laid the blame for this entire sordid state of affairs on the poor caliber of the lower ranks sent from Denmark, and especially the ringleader, a Sjaellander, whom he described as a "worthless fellow." A subsequent court martial held aboard the *St. Jan* revealed that the catalyst for the mutiny stemmed from a reimposition of military discipline after two years of laxity and "degeneration" under Captain von Scholten and First Lieutenant Schlegel.²⁶ The new commander of the 1st Company, Captain Jacob Heitmann Gyllich, was born in Denmark on March 28, 1795, and was sent to Christiansted as first lieutenant. He became captain and commander of the 1st Company in 1835 and later became brandmajor (fire marshal) for Frederiksted in 1848. He died in Frederiksted on August 16, 1868.²⁷ Gyllich was aided by his second in command, First Lieutenant Carl Ludvig von Gjellerup, who later took command of Fort Christiansvaern in 1851. His biography is contained in the "Historical Occupancy" section. It is not known whether Captain von Scholten was any relation to the governor-general, although it was not his brother Frederik. Ultimately, 17 sentenced men were sent back to Denmark in 1836 aboard the *St. Jan*. No fewer than three officers and 102 lower ranks were ultimately "cashiered or otherwise demoted" and returned to Denmark aboard a merchant vessel, the *Johanna Maria*.²⁸ The official assessment, accurate to a degree, ignored some harsh realities facing Danish troops once the glamor of a tour of duty in the tropics wore off. Several factors warrant consideration.

Mortality among European troops stationed in the West Indies was, by all standards, high—a long-term average of 20%. Periodic epidemics of yellow fever could increase this statistic to 70%!²⁹

25 Eva Ganneskov, "Paataenkt Opror Paa Christiansted Kaserne 1835," *Dansk Vestindisk Selskab*, XVIII (May 1983), p. 25.

26 Schultz, *Den dansk Marine, 1814-1848*, II, 231.

27 *Anciennit) Protocol* 183-, no. 8; Burial records, Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Frederiksted).

28 Larsen, *Dansk Vestindien, 1666-1917*, p. 241.

29 For a thorough discussion of yellow fever epidemics in the Danish West Indies, see Torben Geill, "Den Gule Feber i Dansk Vestindien," *Dansk Vestindisk Selskab*, XVI (May 1981).

Other factors contributing to poor chances for survival, considering the law of averages, included a six-year tour of duty; communal dormitories, facilitating the transmission of disease; inadequate diet; and heavy uniforms that were designed for service on the European continent.³⁰

Further, a general lack of personal space must have kept some in short temper. Typical barracks space at Fort Christiansvaern in 1835 averaged 28 square feet per man, with personal effects held to a bare minimum. Low pay fostered contention: fourteen years after the 1835 mutiny, Danish enlisted men were paid roughly the same daily wage as a field laborer—16 skillings. Artifacts dating from this period, excavated from floors at Fort Christiansvaern and Fort Frederik, hint at a bone button industry among the lower ranks during off-duty hours as an income supplement. No equivalent strata of civilian society existed for enlisted men, unlike officers (who could socialize with planters and government officials) and non-commissioned officers (who could nominally associate with *petit bourgeois* merchants). A lasting legacy of this form of social deprivation is the survival of Scandinavian surnames in the Virgin Islands that reflects, in part, common-law relationships between soldiers and local black women.

Finally, alcoholism among the lower ranks as a response to a generally boring existence is recognized. Insofar as it is considered at all, perceptions of military life in the Danish West Indies may prove as fictitious as that of the universally wealthy sugar planter.³¹

A log entry for the *Allart* (April 14, 1836) refers to transporting two officers, one sergeant, two corporals, one drummer, and 25 men from the Christiansted garrison to Frederiksted to "...assist in a forthcoming execution." If this execution was in any way related to the abortive mutiny the preceding year, the execution was held elsewhere to avoid further exacerbating an already unstable situation, while utilizing a firing squad drawn from the affected garrison "to encourage the others." After the execution, the soldiers were marched back to Christiansted.³²

Because St. Croix's economy depended upon slave labor, the military established there were used as police when slaves rebelled. One such occasion arose on September 8, 1831, when an attempted slave insurrection was discovered on Tortola, British Virgin Islands. The essence of the plan was "to murder the white males, plunder the island, seize the vessels, and proceed to Haiti with the wives

30 William F. Cissel, "A Case of Questionable Loyalty: The Mutiny of 1835," *Newsletter, Society of Virgin Islands Historians*, II (Spring, 1987).

31 Ibid.

32 Schultz, *Den danske Marine, 1814-1848*, II, 532.

and daughters of their former masters.” This revelation prompted a request for assistance to the Danish authorities by the governor of the British Virgin Islands. The arrival of the Danish naval brig *St. Jan* on September 11 suppressed the plot.³³

Unquestionably, the greatest challenge to face the military forces on St. Croix between 1830 and 1855 occurred in 1848. The events leading up to, and following, Governor-General von Scholten’s emancipation of the slaves on July 3 are, in their entirety, essential to a comprehensive understanding of this slave revolt and the military’s response and involvement.³⁴ Governor-General von Scholten resigned on July 6 because of strenuous protests from the planters and some of the military leaders. The newly formed provisional government overcame the indecisiveness and inertia, which had previously prevailed. Continuing military activity in the field and the presence of Spanish troops quickly restored order and quelled the insurrection.³⁵

Peter von Scholten testified at his subsequent trial in Copenhagen for dereliction of duty that the emancipation was inevitable for several reasons. He felt that the strength of even the combined military establishments on St. Croix at that time was inadequate to effectively cope with at least 8,000 overtly hostile slaves and that, therefore, any opposition offered them would have provoked greater losses of property and life than that which at any rate occurred.³⁶

One plausible reconstruction of available military manpower on St. Croix at the beginning of July 1848 can be deduced from several sources:³⁷

Regular Forces	203
Navy	103
Militia	503
Brandcorps	601
Total.....	1,410

Kay Larsen, *Dansk Vestindien, 1666-1917*, p. 253, gives obviously incomplete, and therefore much lower, totals: Royal forces (including the navy), 270; the militia, 199; the brandcorps, 270; or 739 altogether. Both sets of figures fall far

33 Larsen, *Dansk Vestindien*, p. 232; J.H. Schultz, and K.E. Ackermann, *Den danske Marine, 1814-1848; Orlogsfarten* (2 vols.; Kobenhavn: Host and Sons Forlag, 1950), II, 510-11.
 34 Appendix D describes in detail the slave revolt and resulting emancipation.
 35 Knox, *Historical Account of St. Thomas*, pp. 118-19. Sanchez-Nunez and Miller state that the Spanish troops performed guard duty in the towns (“Iberia” in Frederiksted and “Catalunia” in Christiansted) freeing the regular Danish forces and the militia to pursue the insurrectionists. See Sanchez, “Columna Expedicionaria,” p. 76; and Miller, “Recollections,” p. 186-:70.
 36 Casualty figures do not appear in any printed sources. However, Miller, “Recollections,” p. 186-:62, alludes to “two or three white men . . . killed while trying to oppose [the rioters] single-handed,” which has not been corroborated elsewhere.
 37 Rigsarkivet (especially GTC 1847:20a), Sanchez-Nunez, “Columna Expedicionaria” (1848), and Schultz, *Den danske Marine* (1950 2: 240-1).

short of the totals for the regular forces specified by the Organization Plan of 1830 and the average breakdown of officers and men per unit given in Gomez, *Om Militairvaesenet*, for the militia corps and the fire brigades. These statistics support von Scholten's equation of numerical strength with military effectiveness. The diminished state of the military establishment on St. Croix, however, was the direct result of the governor-general's recommendations for manpower reduction dating from 1843-4, which were predicated on a perception of the slave population as non-hostile.

This premise was rejected from a military viewpoint primarily by Irminger.³⁸ His successful experience in combined naval-land operations under similar conditions lends some credence to his position that the uprising could have been put down by prompt and vigorous action in spite of the vast numerical superiority of the slave population. The advantages of a trained and disciplined force, however small, against a primitively-armed mob should be apparent; the outcome of the confrontation at the entrance of Christiansted on the evening of July 3 serves as a case in point. The overriding fear reiterated by some functionaries with regard to widespread destruction of property if the slaves were opposed by force proved meaningless in light of such activities undertaken even in the face of restraint. The governor-general hindered military intervention in the crucial, early stages of the revolt to proclaim the emancipation he had long desired but did not have the power to achieve under ordinary circumstances while ensuring the permanence of that course of action. One can rightly argue that the time for emancipation had come, so von Scholten's rationales were, in effect, nothing more than scapegoats. In the final analysis, it may have been possible to successfully undertake timely action to suppress the insurrection, although at the risk of considerable casualties on all sides.

The post-emancipation period proved an unsettled time. While at St. Thomas on September 6, the *Ornen* was summoned to Christiansted. "Riots had occurred, and it was not desirable, except absolutely necessary, to use the Spaniards."³⁹ Under circumstances that are unclear, the Danish West Indian government had "given in" to the wishes of the brandcorps and removed Frederiksen, the "energetic" policemaster for Christiansted.⁴⁰ Hesitancy to use the "Catalunia" Regiment possibly stemmed from their ill-discipline from a military perspective (their notoriety in Puerto Rico was such that Captain-General Prim ordered their removal from the island within four years of being posted there). Men from the brig reinforced the garrison at Fort Christiansvaern. Order was apparently restored rather quickly so that, on November 27, the Danish troop transport *Heinrich Sorensen* embarked the Spanish troops

³⁸ Taylor, *Leaflets from the Danish West Indies*, pp. 133-40.

³⁹ Ibid., p. 140.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

at Christiansted and Frederiksted and conveyed them to San Juan, Puerto Rico. They were accompanied by the Danish colonial adjutant, Count Moltke, who thanked the Spanish captain-general for his support.⁴¹

As the result of the successful slave insurrection and subsequent disorders, reinforcements totalling 400 officers and men were sent out to St. Croix from Copenhagen, by way of Madiera, in four troop transports.⁴² Accompanied by the replacement governor-general, Peter Hansen, they arrived in the islands between November 13 and December 2.⁴³ The two new infantry companies, along with an “espingol” battery, were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Henrich Christian Kaesemodel, with Captain of the General Staff Theodor Christian Faaborg as chief of staff.⁴⁴ Kaesemodel was born in Denmark ca. 1798 and was killed in action at Fredericia, July 6, 1849.⁴⁵

Faaborg, born in Odense on June 25, 1814, served in the West Indies from 1848 to 1850. He held the offices of Knight of Dannebrog in 1849, major in 1853, and colonel in 1863. He fell in action at Dybbol in 1864.⁴⁶

No less than 12 officers accompanied them. All the men were volunteers. Kaesemodel had command over all Royal troops and the militia. Housing the swollen ranks of the regular forces initially proved to be something of a problem, since the Christiansted barracks was undergoing repairs and space availability at Fort Frederik had always been limited.⁴⁷

Peter Hansen personally took control of the military on April 1, 1849, with Captain Faaborg as second-in-command. In late 1848, Denmark had gone to war with Prussia over the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein. At the outbreak of

41 Larsen, *Dansk Vestindien, 1666-1917*, p. 269.

42 The Heinrich Sorensen, *Gladiator, Niord, and Jacob*.

43 Hansen, born in Aalborg on November 27, 1798, was appointed governor for the Danish West Indies to succeed Peter von Scholten August 16, 1848, and remained in that capacity until June 24, 1851. Hansen died at Vibæk on September 1, 1880.

44 “Espingoler” neither occurs in current Danish-English dictionaries or in Harald Wolfhagen, *Marine Ordbog: I. Maritime udtryk paa dansk, engelsk, fransk, og tysk; II. Sproglige Vink paa engelsk, fransk, og tysk* (Kobenhavn: J.D. Qvist and Komp. [Ejnar Levison], 1918). It is of French origin, meaning “blunderbuss.” As used by Larsen, the term is used in conjunction with “battery,” implying a grouping of artillery. In a Tojhusmuseet catalogue (Erik Christensen, *The Cannon Hall. Guide to the Royal Danish Arsenal Museum* [Kobenhavn: N. Olaf Møller, 1948], pp. 72-73), several references are cited for espingols in the museum’s collection. One annotated entry (p. 82) remarks that “a young Captain Schumacher . . . distinguished himself by inventing the Espingols,” which were apparently manufactured at Frederiksværk. From these citations, and a photograph of the above-mentioned No. 726 in the *Dansk Artilleri-Tidsskrift* (Ole Louis Frantzen, “Artilleriets materiel,” LXX [August, 1984], p. 130) one can state consistently (a) that “espingols” were a three-barreled weapon; (b) that they were originally smoothbore, and were not rifled until ca. 1851; and (c) that they were mounted on wheeled carriages. “Espingols” therefore appear to be a precursor to the machine gun, and may be compared to the Requa-Billinghurst weapon manufactured in New York in 1861. Francis A. Lord, *The Civil War Collector’s Encyclopedia* (New York: Castle Books, 1965), pp. 160-61.

45 Larsen, *Guvernør, Residenter, Kommandanter*, p. 85.

46 C.F. Bricka, *Dansk Biografisk Leksikon* [30 vols.; Kobenhavn: J.H. Schultz Forlag, 1935], VI, 500-01).

47 Larsen, *Dansk Vestindien, 1666-1917*, pp. 268-71.

the war, the Danish reinforcements had unanimously petitioned the authorities to be sent home, where they felt their services were needed more than on St. Croix, which was once again peaceful.⁴⁸ Lieutenant-Colonel Kaesemodel and a number of other officers were permitted to return to Denmark in early 1849 to assume an active role in military operations.

In 1851, the military in the Danish West Indies was reorganized. The old-style “Royal West Indian Troops” were replaced by a more modern West Indian Military Force (vestindiske Haerstyrke). The new system called for a higher manpower total of 543 officers, men, and staff, distributed among the three existing companies.

In December of 1852, a yellow fever epidemic raged on St. Croix, having been introduced there by way of St. Thomas. A considerable loss of life had already occurred. The Danish naval brig *Mercurius*, lying at anchor in Christiansted harbor, had lost 39 men: half of its officers and a third of its crew. The survivors were being quartered on Protestant Cay, which for 100 years had served as the harbormaster’s residence. In an attempt to limit the transmission of the disease, the policeman for Christiansted placed a ban on the traditional black Christmas Eve festivities, especially the “bamboula” and the Drum Dance. This proclamation was considered unjust by the poorer blacks. Accordingly, a group of country laborers began a noisy party at the Sunday Market, replete with “squashes,” drums, mandolins, and triangles. The police, attempting to disperse the gathering, were attacked and forced to withdraw. The militia, called to assist, were attacked in earnest by blacks throwing stones.⁴⁹ Under orders to stand fast, a number of soldiers were injured. Having fired some blank shots to no avail, the troops, fearing for their lives, opened fire. In short order, the market was cleared. An officer from a British warship, the *Scorpion*, made his way to the scene and ordered the militia back to their barracks, which they eventually obeyed. The *Mercurius* sent a landing party ashore to reinforce the fort’s garrison and patrol the streets. With a firm hand, they broke up all remaining groups, and an uneasy calm fell over Christiansted. At the market, the sailors found three blacks dead and six severely wounded; they were transported to the hospital and placed under guard. All subsequent investigations supposedly failed to determine who had given the order for the militia to go out.⁵⁰

48 — Larsen, *Dansk Vestindien, 1666-1917*, pp. 268-71, contradicts this by stating that unrest among the black country laborers continued well into 1849, and credits the presence of the Royal troops, the militia, and the navy as the only deterrent against greater disorder.

49 — Larsen uses “militia” and “military” interchangeably. A study of this incident indicates that the unit involved was the black infantry company (the former so-called Fricorps) stationed at Christiansted.

50 — Taylor, *Leaflets from the Danish West Indies*, p. 146; Larsen, *Dansk Vestindien, 1666-1917*, p. 275.

Because blood had been shed and some black women were attempting to incite murder and arson, the detachment of cavalry (either the King's or Prince's Life Squadron) at Kingshill was ordered into town, arriving in a heavy downpour at 5:00 a.m, December 25. At 6:00 a.m., Governor Hans Ditmar Frederik Feddersen ordered the fricorps to surrender their weapons on the grounds of a security violation.⁵¹ A regular infantry officer, flanked by a militia officer and a mounted patrol, effected the disarmament in two hours.⁵² As a result of the governor's proclamation of December 25, 1852, the militia corps in the Danish West Indies was disbanded. Another would not be reestablished until 1907.⁵³

A riot broke out at Road Town, Tortola, in the summer of 1853 over the rumor that a white man had injured a black. Cane fields were set ablaze, sugar mills destroyed, and the whites had to flee for their lives. The president of Tortola requested assistance from the Danish authorities. Captain von Meincke, 2 non-commissioned officers, and 27 men from the 1st Company (St. Croix) and 1 officer and 34 men from the St. Thomas garrison (which was by now designated the 2d Company) were sent over. The disorders were soon suppressed.⁵⁴

On February 1, 1854, a law passed regulating the length of service in the West Indian Military Force. It attempted to create more appealing conditions for voluntary service in the Danish islands and thereby attract a higher caliber of recruit. Although the tour of duty for privates and non-commissioned officers was now extended to eight years, provisions existed (predicated on good service) to shorten time in the West Indies to six years, thereafter going into the reserves in Denmark.⁵⁵

For two decades thereafter, the West Indian Military Force stagnated in an uneventful climate. The resulting degree of laxity, together with a reduction in strength in the mid-1870s, would have disastrous repercussions in the early stages of the "unexpected" and massive agricultural laborers rebellion (variously termed "the Riot," Opror, and the "Fireburn") that started at Frederiksted on October 1, 1878.

51 Feddersen was governor of the Danish West Indies from July 24, 1851, until April 27, 1855. He died at Petersgaard ved Vorrðingborg, 1853.

52 Larsen, *Dansk Vestindien, 1666-1917*, p. 276.

53 "Ordinance concerning a Militia Corps in St. Croix," July 12, 1907, typescript copy in the files of Christiansted NHS.

54 Larsen, *Dansk Vestindien, 1666-1917*, p. 276.

55 Ibid., p. 277.

Analysis of Historical Occupancy—Fort Christiansvaern, 1830-1855

Evidence of historical occupancy of Fort Christiansvaern during the period 1830-1855 appears in the muster rolls and punishment records for those years, as well as in the census returns for Christiansted prepared in 1841, 1846, 1850, and 1855. The former documents contain information about enlisted personnel and officers, while the latter are primarily concerned with officers and their families and, in some cases, slave servants. Biographical data on individual enlisted men, all members of the Danish Artillery Detachment stationed in the West Indies, is further augmented by data extracted from recruit lists of troops serving in the Danish West Indies. That for officers is derived from several sources, notably published compilations of capsule biographies of Danish officers, as cited in the footnotes.

Number of Occupants. During the period 1830-1855, the number of persons residing in Fort Christiansvaern varied greatly. At the end of June 1830 for example, only eight enlisted men occupied the garrison. Conversely, during the fourth quarter of 1841, according to census figures for that year, the enlisted complement totaled 44. Generally, for the time span considered, the fort's mean enlisted strength stood at 31. All enlisted personnel appear to have been artillerymen, with senior non-commissioned officers apparently occupying those rooms designated for officers on the early floor plans. Besides the enlisted men, the fort's occupants included the commanding officer, his family, and, prior to the summer of 1848, the slaves that he owned. For example, in 1841 the garrison commander, Major Christian Peter von Hingelberg, lived at Fort Christiansvaern with his wife and two children. His two slaves also occupied quarters in the fort. In addition, one officer of infantry resided in the garrison. The number of occupants as of October 1841 totalled 49.⁵⁶ The biographical data below includes information about commanding officers' families and slaves.

Commanding Officers. As far as has been determined, the following officers commanded the garrison of Fort Christiansvaern during the span 1830-1855.

1830-1835; 1837. Major Johannes v. Schlingen Magens arrived from Denmark to command Fort Christiansvaern on January 11, 1830. He had been

⁵⁶ Vestindiske Folketaellinger (West Indies Census), Christiansted, 1841, 1846, 1850, 1855, Rigsarkivet, Copenhagen; "Mandtals Rulle for det vestindiske Artillerie for 2 det Quartat 1830," Mandtals Rulle over Vestindiske Tropsper, Generaltoldkammeret, Rigsarkivet; "Mandtals Rulle for det Vestindiske Artillerie for 1st Quartat 1835," *ibid.*; "Mandtals Rulle for det vestindiske Artillerie for 1ste Quartat 1840," *ibid.*; "Mandtals Rulle for 1ste Quartat 1845," *ibid.*; "Mandtals Rulle for 3die Quartat 1848," *ibid.*; "Mandtals Rulle over det dansk vestindiske Artillerie for 2d Quartat 1851," *ibid.*

associated with the Danish military at least since April 6, 1809, when he was appointed a stykjunker among the artillery cadets. On August 14, 1811, Magens was commissioned a second lieutenant in the artillery corps (although he had served in that grade, evidently by virtue of a brevet, since May 1810). He transferred to the Danish West Indies on April 27, 1827, serving at various locations on the islands before taking command of Fort Christiansvaern in 1830. Magens turned the garrison over to Captain Christian Peter Hingelberg on March 15, 1835, but had reassumed command by July 1837. He died on December 19, 1837, apparently while overseeing the post.⁵⁷

1835-1837; 1837-1844. Captain Christian Peter Hingelberg assumed command from Magens on March 15, 1835, and remained in that position until sometime between June 13, 1836, and July 4, 1837, when Magens returned as commander. Apparently, on Magens's death in December 1837, Hingelberg took over again, his tenure at Fort Christiansvaern lasting until sometime between May 20 and December 11, 1844.

Hingelberg enjoyed a lengthy career in the artillery corps beginning August 1, 1809, when he became a cadet. Two years later he was appointed a stykjunker, and in July 1811 won a brevet of second lieutenant in the corps, a grade formalized in August 1813. In the following year, Hingelberg left the artillery service, but returned in 1815 with his former rank. He was promoted to brevet first lieutenant in August 1820 and to first lieutenant in January 1828 with rank to date from January 1827. Hingelberg transferred to the artillery detachment in the Danish West Indies in April 1828, with the grade of captain, reserving his rank of first lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. During his service, Hingelberg achieved distinction as a Knight of Dannebrog (1836) and served as Inspector of Civil Artillery in the West Indies. He was promoted to major in November 1840 and retired from the service on January 23, 1847. Hingelberg died at Copenhagen on October 14, 1850, at age 54.

The 1841 census indicates that Hingelberg, a native of Jutland, was 46 years old and married to Sarah Elisabeth (Rosenfeldt) Hingelberg, age 34, who also resided in Fort Christiansvaern with their two children, Henriette Chathrine Andiune, 9, and Waldemar Harold, 3. The wife and children were all born on St. Croix; the entire family subscribed to the Lutheran faith. The census further indicates that Hingelberg's slave, Martha Serena Kelley, lived at the fort. A

⁵⁷ Den Vestindiske Rekruttering Straffelister (West Indies recruits punishment list), vol. 103, (1931-1839); Generaltolkammeret, Rigsarkivet, Copenhagen; F.C.W. Hirsch and Kay Hirsch, *Fortegnelse over danske og norske Officerer med Fl. fra 1648-1814 samlet og udarbejdet fra 1888-1907* (12 vols.; n.p., n.d.), VII, part 1, p. 13; Vilh. Richter, *Den Danske Landmilitaeretat, 1801-1894* (2 vols.; Copenhagen: Antikvariat Richard Levin and Company, 1977), II, 49; "Mandtals Rulle for det vestindiske Artillerie for 2det Quartat 1830," Mandtals Rulle over Vestindiske Tropper, Generaltoldkammeret, Rigsarkivet.

native of St. Croix, she was 18 years old and a Protestant baptized in 1823. Another slave, Henry, belonged to a Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas. Henry was 28, baptized a Protestant in 1814, and had also been born on the island. Both servants were deemed of good moral character.⁵⁸

1844-1845. First Lieutenant H.A. Raupach took command of Fort Christiansvaern between May 20 and December 11, 1844. His service in that position seems to have lasted through March 1845 although by December 11, 1845, Raupach had been replaced. Little biographical information on this officer has been located. The 1855 census provides certain data about him, namely that at that time he lived at the Royal Military Depot, that he was then 42 years of age, and that his family consisted of a wife, Napoline, age 42; a son, Oscar, age 8; and a daughter, Mattilde, age 6 months. Living with Raupach's family were his wife's sister, Constance Naeser, age 41; and two servants, Juliette Faris, 20, and Elisa Craven, 48. Craven's 10-year-old son, Wilhelm Bredbolle, also lived with his mother at the depot. Conceivably, all of these people, except for Raupach's sons and daughter, could have lived in the commanding officer's quarters at Fort Christiansvaern as late as 1845.⁵⁹

1845-1847. Raupach had turned the garrison over to Captain Andraes Siegried Strandgaard by December 11, 1845. Strandgaard served as commander of Fort Christiansvaern until the summer of 1847. He was a longtime artilleryman, having been appointed a second lieutenant in a volunteer artillery battalion in March 1813. In October of that year, Strandgaard joined the West Indian troops, evidently as an infantry officer, for in June 1817 he formally transferred to the artillery corps. He was promoted to first lieutenant in February 1822, to captain in January 1830, and to major at an unknown date.

As of October 1846, Strandgaard lived at the fort with his wife and four children. He was then 53 years old, a native of Copenhagen, and had been baptized a Lutheran in 1794. His wife, Jane Cooper (Smith) Strandgaard, was 46, from St. Croix, and an Episcopalian. They had been married in 1818. Their children were Georgia Louisa Sidney Smith, age 17, and Jane Cooper, age 14. All were of the Lutheran faith and had been born on the island. Strandgaard owned three slaves, all unmarried females born on St. Croix. Meriman Hatchet was 45 years old, a Catholic, and was employed as a washer. Elisabeth Minors was also 45, while Luyg Dyer was a 9-year-old Episcopalian.

⁵⁸ Der Vestindiske Rekruttering Straffelister, vols. 103 (1831-1839), 104 (1840-1844), 105 (1845-1849); Hirsch and Hirsch, *Fortegnelse over danske og norske Officerer*, V, part 2, p. 137; Richter, *Den Danske Landmilitaeretat*, II, 183; Vestindiske Folketaellinger (West Indies Census), Frie, Ufrie, Christiansted, 1844.

⁵⁹ Der Vestindiske Rekruttering Straffelister, vol. 105 (1845-1849); Vestindiske Folketaellinger, Christiansted, 1855.

In mid-1847, Strandgaard was reassigned from Fort Christiansvaern. He died on July 14, 1869.⁶⁰

1847-1851. In June or July 1847, Captain Anton Ulrich Troels Vinzel Falbe was appointed first artillery officer, commanding Fort Christiansvaern. A career soldier born in Helsingør, Denmark, on March 17, 1796, Falbe was the son of Major General Frederik Vilhelm Falbe (1745-1814). He joined the artillery in 1811 at age 15 and attained a commission of second lieutenant in August 1813. He was breveted first lieutenant in 1820, and promoted to that grade on January 27, 1828, serving as a staff aide-de-camp. Advanced to second captain in the Fifth Battalion, Artillery Corps, in August 1832, Falbe was made a battery chief in January 1841. He became first captain and superintendent of the army's basic training school in July 1842, evidently serving five years in that capacity. Falbe transferred to the West Indies Artillery Detachment as a major on January 26, 1847, commanding Fort Christiansvaern. He earned promotion to lieutenant colonel (October 1851) and colonel (September 1852) after leaving the West Indies and returning to Denmark, where he commanded the Second Artillery Regiment and, later, the First Artillery Regiment. Falbe retired from the army as a major general on March 27, 1860. He died in Copenhagen on August 24, 1865, age 69 years.

During his service Falbe was honored with induction into several Danish orders; he was Knight of Dannebrog (June 10, 1841), Knight of the Red Eagle, and Knight of Guelford (October 21, 1843). Baptized in the Lutheran religion, Falbe was married to Maria Lund, who died in Paris in 1869. The census record for Christiansted for 1850 neither mentions Falbe's wife nor suggests that she lived with him at the fort. Falbe commanded the garrison for four years, his service there terminating between June 4 and August 14, 1851.⁶¹

1851-1855. First Lieutenant Carl Ludwig Gjellerup commanded Fort Christiansvaern from the summer of 1851 through at least October 1855. While little is known about this officer, he enjoyed a lengthy military career, most of it spent in the West Indies. Born in Denmark in 1796, Gjellerup joined the army on October 15, 1817, perhaps as an enlisted man. In December 1819 he was commissioned a second lieutenant on the staff of a Hussar regiment. On July 30, 1826, Gjellerup transferred to the Danish West Indies as a second lieutenant of infantry. He served in various capacities at the different military installa-

⁶⁰ Der Vestindiske Rekruttering Straffelister, vol. 105 (1845-1849); Hirsch and Hirsch, *Fortegnelse over danske og norske Officerer*, XI, part 2, p. 130; Folketaellinger, Frie, Ufrie, Christiansted, 1846.

⁶¹ Der Vestindiske Rekruttering Straffelister, vols. 105 (1845-1849), 106 (1850-1854); Hirsch and Hirsch, *Fortegnelse over danske og norske Officerer*, III, part 3, p. 345; Richter, *Den Danske Landmilitaeretat*, I, 115; Folketaellinger, Christiansted, 1850.

tions before taking command of Fort Christiansvaern. A widower in 1855, he was then 60 years old and listed his religion as Lutheran. Thirty-seven years after coming to the West Indies, Gjellerup returned to Denmark as a lieutenant colonel. He belonged to the Order of Dannebrog and was a colonel at the time of his death on October 22, 1876.⁶²

Enlisted Men. Because of the large number of enlisted men variously stationed at Fort Christiansvaern between 1830 and 1855, only the names of those for representative years of that chronological block are included in this report. Each man who enlisted for service in the West Indies normally committed himself to a six-year tour of duty in the islands (eight years for lower ranking soldiers after reconstitution of the Danish West Indian command in 1851). The names, dates of arrival, and projected dates of departure (if given in the muster rolls) are presented here. Numbers represent original designations assigned individuals within the artillery detachment stationed in the Danish West Indies, comprising complements at Fort Frederik at Frederiksted and Fort Christian at St. Thomas, as well as at Fort Christiansvaern. The dates of arrival and scheduled departure presented here are as they appear in the muster rolls cited for particular quarters; dates of departure occasionally fluctuated with varying circumstances affecting a soldier's enlistment time and in some cases, such as reenlistment or punishment, were radically altered. Only the men assigned to Fort Christiansvaern appear below.

	Date Arrived	Scheduled Departure
1830, second quarter		
<i>Sergeanter (Sergeants)</i>		
No. 1	Frederick August Nicolay	
No. 7	Gabriel Bertelsen	
<i>Overconstabler (Corporals)</i>		
No. 11	Carl Edward Tromois	September 1827
No. 13	Anders Madsen Petersborg	April 1828
No. 14	Johan Wilhelm Halleson	
No. 17	Claus Joachim Schultz	September 1829
No. 18	Ernst August Strahlendorff	June 2, 1830
No. 19	Rasmus Christian Jensen	September 1, 1827

Present at Fort Christiansvaern, 8 enlisted men.⁶³

62 Der Vestindiske Rekruttering Straffelister, vol. 106 (1850-1854); Hirsch and Hirsch, *Fortegnelse over danske og norske Officerer*, III, part 3, n.p.; Richter, *Den Danske Landmilitaeretat*, I, 142; Folketaellinger, Christiansted, 1855.
 63 "Mandtals Rulle for det vestindiske Artillerie for 2 det Quartat 1830," Mandtals Rulle over Vestindiske Tropper, Generaltoldkammeret, Rigsarkivet.

		Date Arrived	Scheduled Departure
1835, first quarter			
<i>Sergeanter</i>			
No. 1	Gabriel Bertelsen	November 17, 1833	November 17, 1839
No. 3	Frederick August Nicolay	November 17, 1833	November 17, 1839
No. 7	Andreas Jorgensen	November 20, 1833	November 20, 1839
<i>Overconstabler</i>			
No. 9	David Christian Holm	June 24, 1833	June 24, 1839
No. 13	Andreas Madsen	June 14, 1828	June 14, 1836
No. 18	Soren Hjorth	June 24, 1833	June 24, 1839
No. 20	Peder Olsen	November 24, 1827	November 24, 1835
Extra	Carl Joseph Diesner	July 20, 1832	July 20, 1838
<i>Trainconstabler (Specialist Private Gunners)</i>			
No. 21	Jorgen Hans Christiansen	January 31, 1827	January 31, 1835
No. 23	Rasmus Detlensen	June 26, 1834	June 26, 1840
No. 24	Peter Jensen	June 24, 1829	June 24, 1837
No. 25	Neils Sorenson	January 14, 1835	January 14, 1841
No. 26	Jens Rasmussen	January 31, 1827	January 31, 1835
No. 27	Hans Peder Pedersen	June 14, 1829	June 14, 1837
No. 29	Frederick Bertelsen	July 14, 1832	July 14, 1838
<i>Constabler (Private Gunners)</i>			
No. 45	Frederick Christian Birckman	January 14, 1835	January 14, 1841
Present at Fort Christiansvaern, 16 enlisted men. ⁶⁴			
1840, first quarter			
(For more complete data on these men, see biographical data, below.)			
<i>Sergeanter</i>			
No. 1	Gabriel Frederick Bertelsen Esterbolle	November 17, 1833	November 17, 1839
No. 3	Frederick Gustave August Nicolai [or Nicolay]	November 17, 1833	November 17, 1838
No. 10	Jes Davidsen	November 21, 1835	November 21, 1841
<i>Overconstabler</i>			
No. 16	Stephen Hansen	May 18, 1837	May 18, 1843
No. 18	Peter Christian Andersen	November 21, 1835	November 21, 1841
No. 19	Johannes Ferdinand Juul	March 18, 1837	March 18, 1843
No. 21	Carl Magnus Hedelund	June 26, 1834	June 26, 1840
No. 26	Jorgen Petersen	November 26, 1835	November 26, 1841
<i>Trumpetere (Trumpeters)</i>			
No. 28	Johan Heinrich Wichman	January 14, 1838	January 14, 1841

⁶⁴ "Mandtals Rulle for det Vestindiske Artillerie for 1ste Quartat 1835," *ibid.*

		Date Arrived	Scheduled Departure
<i>Trainconstabler</i>			
No. 30	Bartrum Holmer Petersen	May 18, 1837	May 18, 1843
No. 35	Jeppe Neilsen	November 21, 1835	November 21, 1841
No. 36	Hans Petersen	May 18, 1837	May 18, 1843
No. 38	Peter Ericksen	May 29, 1838	May 29, 1844
No. 39	Niels Johansen	May 18, 1837	May 18, 1843
No. 41	Lars Christian Petersen	May 18, 1837	May 18, 1843
No. 43	Mikkel Christian Jorgensen	May 29, 1838	May 29, 1844
<i>Constabler</i>			
No. 64	Mads Petersen	December 1, 1838	December 1, 1844
No. 65	Anders Nielsen	July 13, 1839	July 13, 1845
No. 66	Soren Andersen	July 4, 1837	July 4, 1843
No. 67	Henrik Martin Moller	June 29, 1835	June 29, 1841
No. 68	Niels Hansen	July 13, 1839	July 13, 1845
No. 69	Johan Peter Svendsen	June 29, 1835	June 29, 1841
No. 70	Carl Rasmussen	July 13, 1839	July 13, 1845
No. 71	Peter Petersen	July 4, 1837	July 4, 1843
No. 72	Johan Schultz	November 29, 1838	January 14, 1841
No. 74	Peter Hans Fredericksen	December 9, 1839	December 9, 1845
No. 75	Hans Hansen	March 18, 1837	March 18, 1843
No. 76	Mads Rasmussen	July 11, 1836	July 11, 1842
No. 77	Niels Christian Nebel	December 17, 1838	December 17, 1844
No. 78	Soren Anton Federik Moller	May 29, 1838	May 29, 1844
No. 79	Niels Gargenson [Jorgensen]	May 18, 1837	May 18, 1843
No. 80	Christian Jensen	July 11, 1836	July 11, 1842
No. 82	Mads Jensen	May 18, 1837	May 18, 1843
No. 83	Just Nielsen	February 19, 1839	February 19, 1845
No. 84	Niels Thogersen	May 18, 1837	May 18, 1843
No. 85	Peter Christensen Fogh	December 17, 1838	December 17, 1844
No. 87	Jens Sorensen	July 13, 1839	July 13, 1845
No. 95	Hans Larsen	March 29, 1838	March 29, 1844
No. 96	Lorentz Frederik Carl Ludwig Holtzer	May 29, 1838	May 29, 1844
No. 101	Christian Frederik Scholdan	July 13, 1839	July 13, 1845

Present at Fort Christiansvaern, 40 enlisted men.⁶⁵

1845, first quarter

Sergeanter

No. 1	Johannes Ferdinand Juul	May 18, 1844	May 18, 1846
No. 2	Jens Andersen	December 9, 1839	December 9, 1845
No. 3	Jens Johannes Kofoed	December 9, 1839	December 9, 1845
No. 4	Niels Christian Miller	October 13, 1844	October 13, 1846

Overconstabler

No. 13	Niels Olsen	December 5, 1841	December 5, 1847
No. 14	Frederik Jansen	May 9, 1841	May 9, 1847
No. 15	Niels Peder C. [?]	December 5, 1841	December 5, 1847

⁶⁵ "Mandtals Rulle for det vestindiske Artillerie for 1ste Quartat 1840," *ibid*.

		Date Arrived	Scheduled Departure
No. 16	Johan Christian	July 18, 1842	July 18, 1848
No. 17	Niels Hansen	November 17, 1841	November 17, 1848
No. 18	Rasmus Hansen	July 13, 1839	July 13, 1845
<i>Trumpetere</i>			
No. 31	Peter Christian Kjarumgaard	March 9, 1843	March 9, 1849
<i>Trainconstabler</i>			
No. 34	Anders Nielsen	July 13, 1839	July 13, 1845
No. 35	Mads Jorgensen	May 9, 1841	May 9, 1847
No. 36	Hans Claussen	March 20, 1841	March 20, 1847
<i>Constabler</i>			
No. 40	Jens Christensen	March 20, 1841	March 20, 1847
No. 41	Jorgen Pedersen	July 18, 1842	July 18, 1848
No. 42	Christian Morten L. Risk	May 22, 1843	May 22, 1849
No. 43	Anders David Mortensen	July 18, 1842	July 18, 1848
No. 44	Niels Christensen	May 22, 1843	May 22, 1849
No. 45	Jens Pedersen	May 22, 1843	May 22, 1849
No. 46	Hans Larsen	May 8, 1841	May 9, 1847
No. 47	Johan Andersen Tholstrup	November 17, 1842	November 17, 1848
No. 48	Lars Christensen Svogerslon	March 20, 1841	March 20, 1846
No. 49	Christian Christensen Hjar-dahl	May 11, 1843	May 11, 1849
No. 50	Petrus Generanus K. Ottosen	May 22, 1843	May 22, 1849
No. 51	Vacant		
No. 52	Johan Christian Schauperss	July 18, 1842	July 18, 1848
No. 53	Hans Friederick	December 5, 1841	December 5, 1847
No. 5 4	Soren Hemmingsen Magleb-jerg	July 18, 1842	July 18, 1848
No. 55	Niels Pedersen	February 6, 1841	February 6, 1847
No. 56	Niels Hansen	July 18, 1842	July 18, 1848
No. 57	Jens Christian Nielsen	February 6, 1841	February 6, 1847
No. 58	Mads Jensen	May 18, 1843	January 15, 1846
No. 59	Hans Conradsen	July 18, 1842	July 18, 1848
No. 60	Ole Thomassen	April 5, 1840	April 5, 1846
No. 61	Christian C. [?]	February 6, 1841	February 6, 1847
No. 62	Andraas Peter C.	May 22, 1843	May 22, 1849
No. 63	Peder Olsen	May 11, 1843	May 11, 1849
Nos. 64-69	Vacant		

Present at Fort Christiansvaern, 37 enlisted men.⁶⁶

1848, third quarter

Sergeanter

No. 1	Ludvig Peter Christian Franck	June 4, 1847	June 4, 1853
No. 2	Christian C. Joskovdermmer	February 6, 1847	May 22, 1849
	[?]		

⁶⁶ "Mandtals Rulle for Iste Quartat 1845," *ibid.*

		Date Arrived	Scheduled Departure
No. 3	Stephen Hauser	December 10, 1846	December 10, 1852
No. 4	Jens Andersen	December 10, 1846	December 10, 1852
<i>Overconstabler</i>			
No. 13	Lens Neilsen	February 7, 1848	February 7, 1854
No. 14	Johan Frederick Weichert	June 31, 1846	June 31, 1852
No. 15	Carl Wilhelm Mortensen	December 19, 1844	December 29, 1850
No. 16	Eduard Sophus August Ben- thin	June 7, 1845	June 7, 1851
No. 17	Ole Seirsen Norre	December 29, 1844	December 29, 1850
No. 18	Hans Christensen	February 7, 1848	February 7, 1854
<i>Trompetere</i>			
No. 31	Mathias Jensen	June 7, 1845	June 7, 1851
<i>Trainconstabler</i>			
No. 34	Claus Peter Andersen	May 22, 1848	May 22, 1854
No. 35	Merdi Jorgensen	May 9, 1847	June 7, 1851
No. 36	Anders Rasmussen	December 19, 1844	December 29, 1850
No. 37	Jens Jorgensen	July 18, 1842 extended (?) July 18, 1848	July 18, 1848 July 18, 1849
No. 38	Anders Peter Christensen	May 22, 1843	May 22, 1849
<i>Constabler</i>			
No. 42	Niels Jensen	December 29, 1844	December 29, 1850
No. 43	Peter Sorensen	February 7, 1848	February 7, 1854
No. 44	Niels Christensen	May 20, 1843	May 22, 1849
No. 45	Jens Andersen	July 9, 1847	July 9, 1853
No. 46	Jens Nielsen	February 7, 1848	February 7, 1854
No. 47	Christopher Petersen	January 26, 1845	January 26, 1851
No. 48	Jens Nielsen	June 7, 1845	June 7, 1851
No. 49	Jochum Christian	June 7, 1845	June 7, 1851
No. 50	Carl Julius Wilhelm Schmidt	December 29, 1844	December 29, 1850
No. 51	Peter Jensen	January 31, 1846	January 31, 1852
No. 52	Jorgen Birk Rasmussen	February 23, 1847	February 23, 1853
No. 53	Frederik Wilhelm Frederiksen	February 7, 1848	February 7, 1854
No. 54	Johan Larsen	June 7, 1845	June 7, 1851
No. 55	Hans Nielsen	February 23, 1847	February 23, 1853
No. 56	Jens Jensen Worm	June 7, 1843	June 7, 1851
No. 57	Hans Petersen	February 7, 1849	February 7, 1854
No. 58	Mads Jensen	May 9, 1848	May 9, 1849
No. 59	Peter Sorensen	February 7, 1848	February 7, 1854
No. 60	Christopher Petersen	June 7, 1845	June 7, 1851
No. 61	Jens Wogensen	May 22, 1848	May 22, 1854
No. 62	Lars Nielsen	February 7, 1848	February 7, 1854
No. 63	Niels Johansen	June 7, 1845	June 7, 1851
No. 64	Jens Christensen	March 20, 1847	July 18, 1848
No. 65	Knud Mikkelsen	February 7, 1848	February 7, 1854

		Date Arrived	Scheduled Departure
No. 66	Johan Andersen	November 17, 1842	November 17, 1848
Nos. 67-69	Vacant		
Present at Fort Christiansvaern, 41 enlisted men. ⁶⁷			
1851, second quarter			
<i>Sergeanter</i>			
No. 1	Christian Ludwig Schellerup	June 4, 1847	June 4, 1853
No. 2	Christian Oluff Ferdinand Muller	July 18, 1848	July 18, 1851
No. 3	Ole Larsen	February 7, 1848	February 7, 1854
<i>Overconstabler</i>			
No. 13	Johannes Peter Lehn Wolff	May 31, 1851	May 31, 1859
No. 14	Ernst Ludvig Heiden	May 31, 1851	May 31, 1859
No. 15	Vacant		
No. 16	Vacant		
No. 17	Hans Petersen	January 31, 1846	January 31, 1852
No. 18	Peter Sorensen	February 7, 1848	February 7, 1854
<i>Trompetere</i>			
No. 31	Hans Sorensen	July 18, 1849	December 11, 1852
<i>Trainconstabler</i>			
No. 34	Claus Peter Anderson	May 22, 1848	May 22, 1854
No. 35	Niels Johannes	June 7 (illeg.)	
No. 36	Andreas Rasmussen	June 7, 1851	January 31, 1852
No. 37	Johannes Nielsen	September 6, 1848	September 6, 1853
<i>Constabler</i>			
No. 42	Jens Peter Jensen	May 31, 1851	May 31, 1859
No. 43	Peter Sorensen	February 7, 1848	February 7, 1854
No. 44	Christen Jensen Moller	January 31, 1846	January 31, 1852
No. 45	Christian Holm	January 31, 1846	January 31, 1852
No. 46	Reinbold Frederik F. Rjerbye	May 31, 1851	May 31, 1859
No. 47	Hans Jensen	February 7, 1848	February 7, 1854
No. 48	Jacob Rasmussen Toede	May 31, 1851	May 31, 1859
No. 49	Peter Eilersen	May 22, 1848	May 22, 1854
No. 50	Simon Hansen	December 11, 1846	December 11, 1852
No. 51	Jens Jensen	May 31, 1851	May 31, 1859
No. 52	Jorgen Birk Rasmussen	February 23, 1847	February 23, 1853
No. 53	Poul Andersen	May 22, 12848	May 22, 1854
No. 54	Christian Jorgen Hendriksen	February 7, 1848	February 7, 1854
No. 55	Niels Larsen	May 31, 1851	May 31, 1859
No. 56	Carl Rasmus J. Tharing	May 31, 1851	May 31, 1859
No. 57	Rasmus Jacobsen	May 31, 1851	May 31, 1859
No. 58	Rasmus Christensen	January 31, 1846	January 31, 1852
No. 59	Christen Peter Bertsen	May 31, 1851	May 31, 1859

⁶⁷ "Mantals Rulle for 3die Quartat 1848," ibid.

		<u>Date Arrived</u>	<u>Scheduled Departure</u>
No. 60	Peter Jophansen	February 7, 1848	February 7, 1854
No. 61	Hans Wogensen	May 22, 1848	May 22, 1854
No. 62	Mads Johanson	February 7, 1848	February 7, 1854
No. 63	Christian Neilsen	February 23, 1847	February 23, 1853
No. 64	Hendrik Meinert Johannes	February 7, 1848	February 7, 1854
No. 65	Knud Mikkelsen Sonderkjoge	February 7, 1848	February 7, 1854
No. 66	Johan Andersen	May 31, 1853	May 31, 1859
No. 67	Soren Rasmussen	May 31, 1851	May 31, 1859
Nos. 68-69 Vacant			

Overcomplette

No. 8	Bombardier Mads Hansen	September 6, 1848	September 6, 1853
No. 9	Niels Josias Petersen		

Present at Fort Christiansvaern, 41 enlisted men.⁶⁸

Biographical Data on Enlisted Men. The following capsule biographies of the enlisted men who garrisoned Fort Christiansvaern during the first three months of 1840 are representative of those soldiers stationed at the post throughout the period 1830-1855. Generally, they comprised individuals of diverse backgrounds who committed themselves to an assignment of six or eight years duration by volunteering for service in the West Indies. Biographical data has been derived from pertinent recruit lists, muster rolls, and punishment records, as cited below. Enlisted grades for the artillerymen consisted of constable (private gunner), overconstable (one step above constable and equivalent to corporal), trainconstable (private gunner with specialty designation for moving artillery and ordnance equipment and serving with horse-drawn batteries), and sergeant.

Several conclusions regarding the nature of enlisted service at Fort Christiansvaern can be drawn from the information about these men. First, all or most of them were artillerymen; all were reasonably seasoned veteran soldiers, with prior service in Denmark being a prerequisite for volunteer duty in the islands. Generally, the men came from small Danish towns and were employed at trades before enlisting. Probably many were paid substitutes for men in the larger cities who wished to avoid conscription. Most had served previous time in the infantry prior to being reassigned to the artillery detachment, and many served multiple enlistments in the islands during their army careers. Nearly all of the soldiers belonged to the Lutheran church, and physically their average height was about 5 feet 4 inches. The large number of punishments meted among the troops indicates that they often found themselves in trouble with their superiors for various, usually minor, offenses. These infractions can possibly be explained as normal behavior for troops contending with a mundane existence after the novelty of their initial experience in the West Indies wore off. Some trouble was doubtless caused by frustration stemming from the low

⁶⁸ "Mandtals-Rulle over det dansk vestindiske Artillerie for 2d Quartat 1851," *ibid*.

salaries the soldiers received. Finally, because many goods for St. Croix arrived aboard commercial vessels from the United States, the Danish soldiers, upon discharge, occasionally took passage to that country.

Sergeant Gabriel Frederick Bertelsen Esterbolle. As of May 8, 1840, Esterbolle had seen 14 years of service with the West Indian troops. He was from Fyen, an island in Denmark, where he was born in 1804 a member of a distinguished family of authors. He stood 5 feet 2 inches tall and had blonde hair and blue eyes. Apparently joining the artillery detachment after service in the infantry, Esterbolle returned to Europe in 1831 or 1832, then shipped back to the islands in May 1832 aboard the *St. Croix*. He was recommended for reenlistment in April 1833 and was discharged in July 1838. Enlisting again, Esterbolle apparently requested an early discharge in May 1840 at which time Captain Hingelberg urged approval, noting that Esterbolle had "never been punished, but on the contrary, has always performed honorably for the royal service."⁶⁹

Sergeant Frederick Gustave Nicolay. This individual was a soldier of long standing and upon his retirement in May 1841 was deemed to be of exemplary behavior. Nicolay was born in Denmark in 1795. He stood 5 feet 2-1/2 inches tall, was considered of medium stature, and had blue eyes and brown hair. His religion was Lutheran. Nicolay served in the West Indies for more than twenty years. Evidently he was discharged and returned to Europe but in 1833 was recommended for reenlistment and returned to the islands for another six-year tour in September aboard the ship *Johanne Marie*. Over the course of his several enlistments Nicolay committed a number of minor infractions. In one instance in 1822 he mistreated a mulatto and was given twenty days imprisonment on bread and water. Other instances of misbehavior and bad conduct in 1824, 1829, 1830, 1832, and 1838 brought additional punishment. In June 1839 Nicolay spent twenty-four hours in arrest for improper behavior against Lieutenant v. Meinke, who operated the Royal Military Depot at Christiansted. Nicolay's career ended with his disability after having his right hand blown away by a cannon discharge at Battery Louisa Augusta, a short distance from Fort Christiansvaern.

Sergeant Jes Davidsen. This soldier was from Brinck, Denmark. He came to the West Indies as a musketeer in November 1835, on the ship *Allart*, transferring to the artillery some time after his arrival. Evidently Davidsen was an excellent soldier, with no punishment record and winning promotion to sergeant by early 1840. He was scheduled to return to Denmark in November

⁶⁹ This and the following biographies have been compiled from data contained in the following sources: "Liste over herfra udsente, samt i Vestindien anhvervede Recrutter til de vestindiske Tropper, Lit B, 1832-1852." Den Vestindiske Rekruttering F04-1541, Mandskabsfortegnelser Soldaterbøger 82, Generaltoldkammeret, Rigsarkivet; Den Vestindiske Rekruttering Straffelister, vols. 103 (1831-39), 104 (1840-44), Generaltoldkammeret, Rigsarkivet.

1841. He extended his service as a substitute until May 1843, however, and for yet another year until May 22, 1844, when he was discharged and sent back to Denmark.

Overconstable Stephen Hansen. Hansen was a native of Ebbelnas, Denmark, and evidently served at least two tours of duty in the islands. He arrived in May 1837 and was scheduled to depart in May 1843. Records indicate that he set forth for the West Indies aboard the *Allart* on October 24, 1846, for another six-year tour. He apparently enlisted as a paid substitute for persons avoiding conscription on at least two occasions, the first lasting until September 1853, and the second scheduled to last until December 1860. Hansen died on August 13, 1859, while in the infantry service.

Overconstable Peter Christian Andersen. This man came from the town of Salboe in Denmark. Arriving in the islands as an infantryman aboard the *Allart* in November 1835, Andersen was reassigned to the artillery detachment and in 1840 resided in Fort Christiansvaern. Apparently discharged according to schedule in November 1841, Andersen evidently took sick on St. Croix and died there the following Christmas Day.

Overconstable Johannes Ferdinand Juul. Enlisted as an infantryman, Juul embarked for the West Indies on the *Johanne Marie* on April 1, 1837, and later transferred to the artillery detachment. His tour of duty was scheduled to end in March 1843. On May 18, 1844, Juul reenlisted for one year as a substitute. He was discharged on April 3, 1847, and evidently stayed in the West Indies until July 1848.

Overconstable Carl Magnus Hedelund. Born in 1807 in Sweden, Hedelund was a soldier of medium stature, standing 5 feet 7 inches tall. A member of the Lutheran church, he had brown hair and blue eyes and in his civilian life worked as a shoemaker. Enlisted as an infantryman, Hedelund came to the West Indies aboard the *Emerald* in June 1834 and was reassigned to the artillery on July 1, 1837. He received punishment for being drunk while on a service-related trip in Frederiksted and on several other occasions became inebriated while on duty. Consequently, Hingelberg advised against reenlisting him. Hedelund was discharged at the expiration of his term of service and returned to Denmark in late May 1840.

Overconstable Jorgen Petersen. A native of Tryggelov, Denmark, Petersen went to the islands as an infantryman aboard the *Allart* in September 1835. He transferred to the artillery detachment and remained in that unit until his scheduled departure in November 1841. Petersen had another enlistment, this as a substitute lasting until October 1844.

Trumpeter Johan Heinrich Wichman. Wichman arrived aboard the *Emerald* in January 1838, evidently after extending his enlistment for three years. Scheduled to depart in January 1841, he died the previous month, most likely while stationed on St. Croix.

Trainconstable Bartrum Holmer Petersen. Petersen was from Thiset, Denmark. He came to the West Indies on the *Johanne Marie* as an infantryman in May 1837. In July 1842 Petersen was charged with improperly selling lumber and nails from the fort. He was later punished, losing his daily alcohol ration and pass privilege for eight days. After serving with the artillery detachment, Petersen was discharged and sent home in April 1843.

Trainconstable Jeppe Neilsen. A native of Lundbye, Denmark, Neilsen debarked for the West Indies as an infantryman aboard the *Allart* in September 1830 and reached the islands in November. He evidently transferred to the artillery soon after. The punishment list indicates that Neilsen was far from being an ideal soldier. In January 1836 he was charged with bringing rum into the barracks for which he received twenty-four hours imprisonment. Later offenses included disorderly conduct and fighting, insubordination, and absence without permission for which he received various punishments from flogging to imprisonment on a bread and water diet. Because he had not been punished for any major crimes, Major Hingelberg recommended that Neilsen be reenlisted on expiration of his term. Neilsen took his discharge, however, in March 1842, after serving at least two enlistments.

Trainconstable Hans Petersen. Petersen, from the city of Skoven, shipped aboard the *Johanne Marie* on April 1, 1837, and reached the West Indies the following month. He transferred to the artillery and stayed with the West Indian command until his discharge April 2, 1843, when he sailed for Denmark. During his service at Fort Christiansvaern, Petersen was charged with several infractions involving fighting, drunkenness, and general misconduct. He was variously punished with flogging, loss of pass privileges, arrest, and confinement on a diet of bread and water.

Trainconstable Peter Eriksen. Born in 1813 in Steenstrup, Odense, Denmark, Eriksen was Lutheran and stood 5 feet 5 inches tall and had blue eyes and dark hair. He was of medium stature and in 1841 was considered to be in good physical condition. Sent to the Danish West Indies as an infantryman in April 1838, he arrived aboard the *Johanne Marie* on May 29 and transferred to the artillery detachment the following month. Evidently his island service comprised his second enlistment. In 1840-41 Eriksen committed several minor offenses for which he was flogged. Nonetheless, his general behavior was deemed excellent, and Major Hingelberg recommended him for reenlistment.

during the latter year. On June 12, 1841, Eriksen was listed as having substituted for another man.

Trainconstable Neils Johansen. An infantry soldier from Sengelose, Denmark, who arrived in the West Indies on the *Johanne Marie* in May 1837, Johansen was reassigned to the artillery detachment and spent the balance of his enlistment in that arm. In May 1840 he was charged with general misconduct and spent eight days in fort arrest. In July 1842 Johansen was caught selling goods from Fort Christiansvaern and was sentenced to perform guard duty daily for eight days. Other than these infractions, there were no complaints about his service, and in March 1843 the commanding officer recommended that he be reenlisted. However, Johansen took his discharge the following month and returned to Denmark.

Trainconstable Lars Christian Petersen. Petersen was born in Aalborg, Jutland, Denmark, in 1816. A member of the Lutheran faith, he was of medium stature, standing approximately 5 feet 4 inches tall, and had brown hair and blue eyes. Petersen came to the West Indies aboard the *Johanne Marie*, arriving in the islands in May 1837 as a musketeer of infantry. Reassigned to the artillery detachment on July 7, 1838, he was deemed to be a military problem, although his moral behavior was pronounced good. In May 1841 Petersen was charged with "inexcusable conduct" against a senior non-commissioned officer and in the following month was involved in a fight in the courtyard. He was punished for both offenses and was not recommended for reenlistment. Upon his discharge in December 1844, Petersen departed for America.

Trainconstable Mikkil Christian Jorgensen. This soldier was from Sneiberg, Denmark. He came to the West Indies aboard the *Johanne Marie* as an infantry musketeer in May 1838. Reassigned to the artillery, he evidently served out his enlistment as scheduled and left the islands in May 1844.

Constable Mads Petersen. This soldier was from Bedsted, Denmark, and came to the West Indies aboard the *Johanne Marie* late in 1838. He transferred to the artillery and served at Fort Christiansvaern during which time he was charged with numerous minor offenses mostly involving drunkenness on duty, fighting in town, and general misconduct. Disciplinary action included loss of his daily ration of snaps (alcohol) for eight days and walking for four days within the fort carrying a fully loaded backpack. Once Petersen fell asleep while on duty in one of the sentry boxes for which he received punishment of bread and water for eight days. Upon his discharge in May 1843, Petersen emigrated to America.

Constable Anders Neilsen. Neilsen was born in Weistrup, Denmark. He travelled to the islands in May 1839 as an infantryman aboard the *Active*, and

some time following his arrival transferred to the artillery. During his tenure at Fort Christiansvaern, Neilsen was prone to being absent from quarters and dressing in a slovenly manner for which he was punished at various times with fort arrest. He was discharged from the service on March 17, 1845.

Constable Soren Andersen. A native of Astrup, Denmark, Andersen volunteered for West Indian service and sailed aboard the *Grant* in April 1837. Arriving an infantryman, he transferred into the artillery detachment and served at Fort Christiansvaern. His record from 1840 to 1843 is replete with charges of drunkenness, rowdiness, and general bad conduct. In the latter year, Major Hingelberg advised against Andersen's retention, and he was discharged and sent home on June 15, 1843.

Constable Henrik Martin Moller. Moller arrived in the West Indies on the brig *St. Jan* in late June 1835. Like most other volunteers, he was in the infantry but transferred to the artillery detachment before serving at Fort Christiansvaern. His scheduled departure date was June 29, 1841, however, Moller served as a substitute until July 11, 1842. He was discharged on July 10, 1844.

Constable Niels Hansen. A native of Froerup, Denmark, this soldier came to the islands in July 1839 on the *Active* and evidently was reassigned from the infantry to the artillery shortly thereafter. Hansen's West Indian service was scheduled to end in July 1845; however, he died on March 6, 1844.

Constable Johan Peter Svendsen. Infantry musketeer Svendsen came to the Danish West Indies in June 1835 aboard the *St. Jan*. He was discharged from the artillery detachment on May 21, 1841, and returned to Denmark.

Constable Carl Rasmussen. Rasmussen was from Smidstrup, Denmark. He came to the islands as an infantryman aboard the *Active* in July 1839. Reassigned to the artillery detachment, Rasmussen served there until his death on July 13, 1842.

Constable Peter Petersen. A native of Skippinge, Denmark, Petersen sailed to the islands as a musketeer in April 1837. He died while in the artillery service on May 3, 1841.

Constable Johan Christian Schultz. Born in Copenhagen in 1803, Schultz had served thirteen years in the Danish West Indies as of March 1841. He was 5 feet 2-1/2 inches tall, of medium stature, and had brown hair and blue eyes. Before joining the army, Schultz worked as a saddlemaker; he transferred to the artillery detachment from the infantry in July 1837. In March 1841 Major Hingelberg recommended against his reenlistment because of numerous infrac-

tions. An 1835 insubordination charge brought a flogging punishment. In several instances Schultz was drunk on guard duty, evidently at the fort, while incidents of drunkenness and fighting resulted in additional floggings and arrests through October 1840.

Constable Peter Hans Fredericksen. He was from Ordrup, Denmark, and came to the West Indies in December 1839 aboard the *Allart* as an infantry musketeer. He transferred to the artillery and served at Fort Christiansvaern. Scheduled to depart the islands on December 9, 1845, Fredericksen apparently became sick and died while en route home on December 23.

Constable Hans Hansen. Hansen was from Worup, Denmark. He arrived in the islands in March 1837 and apparently departed six years later. He returned under another enlistment in 1848 and apparently remained until finally discharged in February 1854. Several petty offenses incurred during his service included fighting and rowdiness in the fort, absence from guard duty, and general misconduct. Lieutenant Raupach nevertheless recommended Hansen for reenlistment in December 1844.

Constable Mads Rasmussen. Rasmussen was from Ravnehuus, in Praestoe County, Denmark, where he was born in 1813. A member of the Lutheran religion, he came to the islands in July 1836 as an infantryman aboard the *Emerald*. Rasmussen was a man of medium stature, standing 5 feet 3 inches tall, and had blue eyes and brown hair. He transferred into the artillery in July 1837 and was scheduled to return to Denmark in July 1842. His service in the West Indies and at Fort Christiansvaern was generally excellent, although on three occasions he was punished for infractions involving his performance on guard duty. While recommended for reenlistment by Hingelberg, Rasmussen was discharged and sent home in March 1841.

Constable Neils Christian Nebel. Nebel embarked for the West Indies on the *Johanne Marie* on October 22, 1838. A musketeer of infantry, he was reassigned to the artillery detachment and was sent back to Denmark in arrest on March 17, 1842, more than two years before his scheduled departure.

Constable Soren Anton Frederik Moller. Moller served with the infantry in Denmark before coming to the West Indies in May 1838 aboard the *Johanne Marie*. He later transferred into the artillery. Moller was a good soldier and committed few transgressions, enabling Major Hingelberg to favor his reenlistment in the Danish West Indian Artillery. Moller died in the service, apparently on St. Croix, in 1842.

Constable Neils Jorgensen. This volunteer was from Sonder Westut, Denmark. An infantryman, he shipped on the *Johanne Marie* in April 1837

arriving in the Danish islands the following month. Transferring to the artillery, Jorgensen served in that arm until his death on March 7, 1842.

Constable Christian Jensen. This man came from Copenhagen, where he was born in 1810. Physically, he was 5 feet 3-1/2 inches tall, of medium stature, with brown hair and blue eyes. He came to the West Indies in July 1836 aboard the *Emerald*, and transferred from the infantry to the artillery a year later. Records indicate that Jensen was not a good soldier and he was frequently placed under arrest and subjected to flogging for various infractions usually involving his drunkenness and rowdiness. In one instance he used a pass and a shirt belonging to a trainconstable for which he received twenty-five lashes. In 1841 Hingelberg advised against retaining him in the army, and upon his discharge Jensen took passage to America.

Constable Mads Jensen. A native of Rodkjaer, Denmark, Jensen sailed to the West Indies aboard the *Johanne Marie* in April 1837. He arrived in May and was reassigned from the infantry to the artillery. On January 3, 1842, Jensen was punished for drunkenness with fourteen days fort arrest and loss of his daily ration of snaps. Similarly, he was punished the following April for being drunk on duty. Jensen's projected departure from the islands was May 18, 1843; he extended his tour several times, however, until June 9, 1849, when he was discharged on St. Croix.

Constable Just Neilsen. Like most other soldiers who volunteered for service in the Danish West Indies, Just Neilsen left Denmark an infantryman and later transferred to the artillery. He was from the town of Kukkeshuus and embarked aboard the *Allart* late in 1838, arriving in the islands in February 1839. His sole misdeed during his service appears to have involved the misuse of a pass shortly after his arrival for which he received punishment of eight days in fort arrest. Neilsen was discharged and sent home on May 28, 1843.

Constable Niels Thogersen. An infantry musketeer from Kisum, Denmark, Thogersen reached the West Indies aboard the *Johanne Marie* in May 1837. Like other enlistees, he joined the artillery after his arrival. His projected departure date in May 1843 was evidently rescinded; instead, Thogersen was discharged in June and remained with the West Indian troops in an unknown capacity.

Constable Peter Christensen Fogh. This infantryman, from Hedehuus, Denmark, sailed to the islands on the *Johanne Marie*, arriving there in mid-December 1838. He transferred to the artillery and evidently was discharged about seven months early, in May 1843, when he shipped to America.

Constable Jens Sorensen. Sorensen was from Kullerup, Denmark. He sailed to the West Indies aboard the *Active* as a musketeer. Reassigned to the artillery detachment after his arrival in July 1839, Sorensen served until his discharge on May 5, 1845.

Constable Hans Larsen. This infantry volunteer came to the islands in late March 1838 on the *Johanne Marie*. He transferred to the artillery and was discharged in May 1842, whereupon he went to America.

Constable Lorentz Frederik Carl Ludwig Holtzer. An infantry enlistee, Holtzer came to the Danish West Indies in May 1838 aboard the *Johanne Marie*. Like other volunteers, he was reassigned to the artillery. Holtzer died on January 23, 1844, four months before he was scheduled to return to Denmark.

EVIDENCE OF ROOM USE, 1830-1855

Fort Christiansvaern measures overall 210 feet north to south, from the water battery overlooking Christiansted Harbor to the ravelin entrance to the structure, and 226 feet east to west, embracing the boundary walls. The south curtain contains two stories and measures 77 feet long by 30 feet 6 inches high by 21 feet wide. The east and west curtains each measure 72 feet long by 17 feet wide by 10 feet high, while the north curtain, containing the water battery, measures 84 feet long by 37 feet wide. The battery proper stands 9 feet above grade. Bastions situated at the corners of the fort measure approximately 27 feet square; that at the northeast corner is 11 feet higher than the floor of the water battery. In the center of the fort is a courtyard measuring 73 feet north to south by 68 feet east to west.

Between 1834 and 1837 the fort witnessed a major rehabilitation effort that involved significant additions and alterations. The walls adjoining the east and west curtains were raised at this time, along with a stable and carriage house outside the east retaining wall. Other changes included construction of a brick stairway to the roof from the southwest bastion and the addition of a roof on the northeast bastion to establish a recreational facility (called a "common" room) for the soldiers. Further structural modifications completed in the 1840s involved conversion of part of the stable into a granary and reconstruction of the water battery.¹ The stuccoed walls of the fort were limewashed in yellow, ocher, and brown-red, and the woodwork was painted gray until 1829, when the walls were repainted blue-gray and the woodwork a light yellow. In 1836 all woodwork was painted dark green and all hardware black. Three years later the masonry walls were again limewashed in the former yellow-brownstone color.²

Thus, Fort Christiansvaern during the period specified for interpretation (1830-1855) represented an amalgam of physical changes that reflected attainment of the basic configuration that lasted until the fort was turned over to the United States. The curtains and bastions contained numerous rooms with a variety of functions ranging from cells to quarters for officers and enlisted men to administrative offices to magazines and ordnance storage areas. Use of some rooms varied over time, while most seem to have remained static throughout the designated period of interpretation.

1 For more specifics of these and other changes, see Herbert Olsen, *Historic Structures Report, Part I* [Historical Data Section], *Fort Christiansvaern* (Christiansted: National Park Service, 1961), pp. 8-9.

2 Ibid., pp. 191-93. The original plans repose in the Rigsarkivet, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Information about room function at Fort Christiansvaern from 1830 through 1855 has been determined, most notably, from plans of the structure rendered in March 1836 by First Lieutenant v. Gjellerup and Second Lieutenant v. Friis.³ Room use in the fort, as derived from these plans, from data contained in the *Historic Structures Report*, and from more generalized sources, is described below. Designated room numbers are those provided in NPS drawings prepared in 1980 and entitled "Preservation of Fort Christiansvaern."

001—Dungeon

Located beneath the southwest bastion, this enclosed cell was used for incarcerating slaves. Early correspondence (1753) referred to it as the "black hole," as it seldom received air or light. Between about 1796 and 1835 the dungeon served as a storeroom while other parts of the fort were used as cells. In the latter year, however, the brick-floored room was redesignated for its original purpose. A heavy trap door at the head of the steps led to the dungeon.⁴

102—Powder Magazine

This vaulted room, located in the north end of the fort beneath the water battery, contained wooden barrels filled with large quantities of gunpowder used for firing the artillery. To protect the powder from dampness, the barrels stood on a raised wooden floor constructed with wooden pegs to preclude the possibility of sparks and to ensure adequate ventilation. The floor joists and boards were replaced in 1840.⁵

103—Cell

In 1836 this small room adjoining the stairs leading to the east side of the water battery was employed as a prison cell.⁶

104—Arsenal

This room in the northeast casemate after 1834-35 served as the storehouse for ordnance, particularly artillery, its component equipment, and small arms.

3 Ibid., pp. 31, 33, 47.

4 Ibid., pp. 85-86.

5 Ibid., pp. 76-77; George Smith, *An Universal Military Dictionary* (London: J. Millan, 1779; reprint, Ottawa: Museum Restoration Service, 1969), p. 155; Henry L. Scott, *Military Dictionary* (New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1861; reprint, New York: Greenwood Press, Publishers, 1968), p. 394.

6 Olsen, *Historic Structures Report*, p. 77.

Deposited ordnance was kept clean, repaired, and in otherwise serviceable condition in the arsenal. The room had formerly been used as the powder magazine.⁷

105—Stable Area

Beyond the east curtain and retaining wall, this area contained a stable yard and related structures all erected in the 1830s and 1840s. On the west side of the stable yard wall stood, from south to north, a granary, stables, and laundries, measuring in all about seventy-five feet long. At the southwest corner of the stable yard, and immediately inside the entrance, stood a carriage-house with a room for a night watchman. The room contained a wooden floor.⁸

106—Officers' Quarters

During the renovations of 1834-35 this room was converted from a strong room for the state treasury into a quarters for officers. Extensive remodeling included the panelling, furring, wallpapering, and construction of architraves for doors and windows. Wood surfaces in the room were painted with Spanish green mixed with white lead.⁹

107—Officers' Quarters

This room became an officers' quarters at the same time the foregoing room was converted. Remodeling entailed work identical to that described above.¹⁰

108—Gallery

Erected in 1836 along the inside of the east curtain, this covered passageway had a green galvanized iron roof with laths and roof beams painted white.¹¹

109—Commandant's Office

This room served as the administrative focal point of the garrison, the headquarters of the commanding officer of Fort Christiansvaern. Records indicate that it was limewashed and plastered in 1835.¹²

7 Ibid., p. 28; Smith *Universal Military Dictionary*, p. 12; Scott, *Military Dictionary*, p. 55.

8 Olson, *Historic Structures Report*, pp. 29-31, 102-07.

9 Ibid., pp. 65, 68.

10 Ibid., p. 68.

11 Ibid., p. 68.

12 Ibid., p. 68.

110—Barracks

As of 1836, the time of the Gjellerup and Fries plans, this room housed six enlisted men. The room was likely plastered and limewashed in 1835 and may have been wallpapered.¹³

111—Small Cistern

A water reservoir occupied this space as early as 1744 and measured 16 feet long by 8 feet wide by 6 feet deep. It had a wooden cover and a chain-run pump, and, as of 1838, a lead overflow pipe. Another pipe led underground to the stable yard.¹⁴

112—Storeroom for Commandant

Located below the commandant's quarters on the second level, this small room provided storage space for that officer and his family.

113—Barracks

This casemate underwent conversion to a quarters in 1834-35. It could accommodate, apparently, twelve men, as indicated on the plans by Gjellerup and Fries, although Olsen stated that the room was designed to hold eight men. In any event, the barracks had a wooden floor over the original brick floor. Besides the outer door, there was an inner one covered with duck or linen.¹⁵

114—Hall

This passage provided entrance and egress for rooms 112 and 113 along the east curtain and in the southeast bastion.

115—Barracks

This room in the south curtain accommodated six enlisted men as of 1835. It had whitewashed plaster walls, while the ceiling and woodwork was likely painted white. Like the other enlisted quarters, this had an inner blind door covered with linen or duck material.¹⁶

13 Ibid.

14 Ibid., pp. 25, 69.

15 Ibid., pp. 28, 79.

16 Ibid., pp. 48-49.

116, 124, 128—Arcade and Foyer

This hallway fronted the rooms along the south curtain across from the cells. Across from the entrance to the fort, the hallway broadened and the overhang of the commandant's gallery formed a foyer, which served as an extension of the Corps de Gard.

117, 118—Cells

These two small rooms served as prison cells in 1836. Each could hold but one person.

119—Barracks and Commanding Sergeant's Room

Between 1831 and 1835 this room functioned as a barracks for four soldiers. Beginning in the latter year the senior artillery sergeant of the garrison kept his quarters there. It had a wooden floor by 1850 (and probably earlier), had whitewashed plaster walls, and, most likely, white-painted wood trim.¹⁷

120—Artillery Shed

This wood-shingled shed housed cannon and related noncombustible ordnance materiel and was covered on the outside with a red-brown colored tar. The interior was evidently limewashed in a yellow ocher. A brick shed with metal roof replaced the wooden shed in 1848.¹⁸

121—Canteen

As of 1836 or earlier this southernmost room in the fort functioned as a canteen, a refreshment and recreation shop operated for the leisure benefit of the garrison where tobacco and other articles could be obtained. Formerly the salient angle of the canteen had served variously as a powder magazine and as one or more cells. While used as a canteen, the room also served on occasion as a storehouse.¹⁹

17 Ibid., pp. 49-50.

18 Ibid., pp. 92-93.

19 Ibid., p. 91; Scott, *Military Dictionary*, p. 145.

122—Interior of Ravelin

Those entering the fort crossed over this area. Soldiers defended the fort from land attacks through loopholes in the walls in the ravelin.²⁰

123—Corps de Gard

The military ceremony of guard mount occurred in the main entrance to Fort Christiansvaern whenever a new guard was installed or an old one relieved.²¹

125—Guard Room

This room was designated a guard room in 1836. Soldiers serving garrison guard duty were mustered near the guard room and spent their time on relief inside. It had a wooden floor, apparently plastered and limewashed walls, and a white-painted wooden ceiling. Very early in the fort's history the room was used as a church and a courtroom.²²

126, 127—Cells

Each of these rooms had a capacity for one prisoner.

129—Commandant's Servant's Room

As of 1835 this room became a pantry and quarters for the commandant's servant. It evidently had a wooden floor installed during its 1835 renovation, along with a lattice partition, complete with door, across the center of the room.²³

130—Hallway

This short passageway led to the southwest bastion barracks entrance (131), the commandant's kitchen (132, 133), and the dungeon (001).

131—Barracks

This casemate seemingly served as a barracks soon after its construction in 1748. Sometime prior to 1807 the room was partitioned into three cells.

20 Smith, *An Universal Military Dictionary*, pp. 221-22.

21 Smith, *An Universal Military Dictionary*, p. 118.

22 Olsen, *Historic Structures Report*, pp. 50-51.

23 Ibid., pp. 51-53.

Converted back to a barracks in 1836, nine men were housed in the casemate. During this time a wooden floor was laid over the existing brick floor.²⁴ Although the work is undated in the *Historic Structures Report*, the walls were likely limewashed and the woodwork painted white, as in the other rooms used as barracks.

132, 133—Commandant's Kitchen

Constructed in 1748 in part of the southwest bastion, this kitchen provided meals for delivery to the commandant's quarters on the upper level. The room underwent certain structural modification from its original construction, and in 1835-36 the cistern was segregated by a wooden partition with latticework and with an entrance to the kitchen placed in the east wall. In 1838 the kitchen was limewashed yellow; two years later the walls were yellow washed and the ceiling whitewashed. In 1903 a doorway was added in the west wall of the room. The large cistern situated at the north wall of the kitchen was constructed in the 1740s and had a capacity for 400 to 500 barrels of water. It had a wooden cover and utilized a chain-operated pump throughout the period 1830-55.²⁵

134—Commandant's Servant's Room

Prior to 1835-36 this space was part of a long room of undetermined purpose. During the renovations of the mid-1830s a wood partition divided the room in two, with the south section designated as quarters for the commandant's servant.²⁶

135—Barracks

This west curtain room comprised the north part of the room divided in 1835-36. It served as quarters for four enlisted men. In 1839 its plastered walls were limewashed yellow.²⁷

136—Non-Commissioned Officers' Cell

Between 1784 and 1816 a second large room in the west curtain was partitioned in two by the construction of a masonry wall. The southernmost room became, at least as of 1836, a cell for retaining non-commissioned officers.²⁸

24 Ibid., pp. 83-84.

25 Olsen, *Historic Structures Report*, pp. 74-75.

26 Ibid., p. 70.

27 Ibid., pp. 70, 73.

28 Ibid., p. 70.

137—Officers' Cell

This northernmost of the two rooms created between 1784 and 1816 by dividing a large west curtain room served as a cell for imprisoning officers.²⁹

138—Cell

During 1835-36 another long room in the west curtain was divided with a masonry wall. The south room of this division was used as a cell, presumably for slaves.³⁰

139—Royal and Colonial Treasury

This room seems to have assumed the function of strong room for the state treasury about 1836 after room 106 was converted into an officer's quarters. The room was created by partitioning a longer west curtain room. During the refurbishment the door was fitted with two iron cross bars. In 1846 the room was limewashed in yellow.³¹

140—Exercise Yard

This space inside the west boundary wall, or *tenaille*, served as an exercise yard for prisoners. Because the north and northeast part of the spiked wall contained loopholes for riflemen, the area could potentially have been occupied by soldiers defending the fort.

141—Bread and Water Cells

The casemate of the northwest bastion served as a kitchen from the 1740s until 1834-35. Numerous repairs to its chimneys, hearths, and floors occurred through the early 1820s, and proposals for converting the kitchen for cell use were made as early as 1822. During 1834-35 that objective was accomplished by erecting wood partitions inside the casemate.³²

142 and 143—Latrines

Construction of the earliest latrine dates to 1785-87, with a newer addition built on the north end in 1802-03. Part of the older latrine was partitioned for

29 Ibid.

30 Ibid.

31 Ibid., pp. 70, 72, 73.

32 Ibid., pp. 28, 83-84.

officers' use; it was fitted with a locked door, and a galvanized iron roof replaced the brick one sometime after 1849. Woodwork in the officers' latrine was painted green. Enlisted men of the garrison used the newer latrine, while in 1839 yet another partition was built adjoining the officers' privy to provide latrine facilities for the servants. The brick roof above the newer section was replaced with one of galvanized iron in 1855. Walls in all the latrines were plastered and whitewashed, with a one-foot-wide blue or black painted strip at the base of the walls.³³

201—Water Battery

The water battery stood on the terreplein of the north curtain; its eight guns overlooked the harbor approaches to the fort to defend against enemy shipping. The battery was constructed in the 1770s utilizing a previous emplacement; it was reconstructed in 1846 when part of the gun deck showed signs of subsidence.³⁴

202—Common Room

This room, built on the northeast bastion and roofed with brick, served as a recreation place for enlisted men of the fort garrison. Completed by October 1836, the room's ceiling beams and laths were painted a pearl color, while the plastered walls were limewashed and door and window blinds were painted green. After 1841 a wooden floor was installed over the brick gun deck.³⁵

203—Terreplein East Curtain

The terreplein joined the northeast and southeast bastions, while providing a deck for guns and troops in defensive operations. Guards passed along the terreplein while making their rounds. The gun deck was repaired in 1834-35 and was reconstructed in 1843.³⁶

204—Southeast Bastion Gun Deck

The bastion contained a gun deck and embrasures for six cannon.³⁷

33 Ibid., pp. 88-90.

34 Ibid., pp. 75-77.

35 Ibid., pp. 29, 80-81.

36 Ibid., pp. 63-64; Smith, *An Universal Military Dictionary*, p. 243.

37 Olsen, *Historic Structures Report*, pp. 78-79.

205—Reception Hall

In this large room the commandant received visiting officials and dignitaries from abroad and entertained during various social functions. The room underwent renovation between 1779 and 1836 to remove a pantry and privy; however, during most of the period 1830-55 the room functioned as a reception hall. Evidently the room was wallpapered and panelled, and in 1857 rosettes were purchased for the ceiling.³⁸

207—Daily Parlor

The daily parlor adjoined the west end of the reception hall. It was a semi-private room employed for entertaining visitors. Like the reception hall, it was panelled and wallpapered, and rosettes were bought for the ceiling in 1857.³⁹

206, 208, 210—Gallery

This covered passageway fronting the north entrances to rooms in the commandant's quarters includes a balcony near the stairways overlooking the courtyard.

209, 211—Bedrooms

These rooms were created by partitioning a larger room sometime before 1806-07.⁴⁰

212—Closet

This room, by 1836, served as a cloakroom or closet in the commandant's quarters.⁴¹

213—Pantry

Adjoining the north side of the closet was a room for provisions and other supplies for the commandant's quarters.⁴²

38 Ibid., 24-25, 54, 62.

39 Ibid., pp. 24-25, 39-40, 62.

40 Ibid., p. 54.

41 Ibid.

42 Ibid.

214—Southwest Bastion Gun Deck

This gun deck had embrasures for six artillery pieces.⁴³

215—Terreplein West Curtain

This level section of the rampart connecting the southwest and northwest bastions could be occupied defensively by guns and troops. It also served guards making their rounds.⁴⁴

216—Northwest Bastion Gun Deck

The gun deck contained embrasures for five cannon. A wooden guardhouse stood in the bastion between 1826 and 1852. In 1836 it was painted green.⁴⁵

EVIDENCE OF ORIGINAL FURNISHINGS

Evidence of the furnishings at Fort Christiansvaern during the period 1830-1855 has been derived from several sources. The most comprehensive of these are the account books of the Royal Military Depot on St. Croix, which comprised annual inventories of articles provided the garrison ranging from items of clothing and equipment to ordnance components to furniture and routine materials needed to support the day-to-day existence of the artillery troops stationed therein. Although none of the account books examined provided a room-by-room distribution of the articles listed, some room locations are suggested by the nature of the objects, like iron beds, which no doubt were found in quarters. Likewise, laboratory related articles would have been found in the fort arsenal, where munitions were prepared. Similarly, horse accoutrements would likely have been located in the stable area adjoining the east wall of the fort. Although every attempt has been made to accurately translate individual items from the original Danish records, a number of puzzles remain. Some questions doubtless stem from the difficulty in translating early nineteenth century Gothic-style script, a problem often compounded by illegibility of the manuscripts themselves. Further, the meaning of some terms appears to have changed or been lost altogether through the years. Wherever such questions

43 Olsen stated that a 1779 plan showed the bastion with five embrasures; *ibid.*, p. 84.

44 *Ibid.*, pp. 70-71; Smith, *An Universal Military Dictionary*, p. 243.

45 Olsen, *Historic Structures Report*, pp. 35, 82, 98-99.

relative to definition have arisen in the course of translating the inventories, they are duly noted. Moreover, in those instances where translation proved impossible or inconclusive, the original Danish spelling has been retained with the hope that others so inclined might attempt a meaning.

Besides the Royal Military Depot account books, evidence of furnishings has come from several other sources. Items requisitioned during the latter part of the interpretive period and mentioned in Danish government documents provide further data about articles that would have been present in Fort Christiansvaern. A contemporary newspaper published at Christiansted, *The St. Croix Avis*, occasionally referenced an item or activity at Fort Christiansvaern that provided information about some feature of furnishing. The Historical Data Section of the *Historic Structures Report* prepared by Herbert Olsen in 1961, while concentrating primarily on the construction and architectural attributes of the fort, sometimes included data regarding the furnishing of specific rooms. Moreover, notecards prepared by Olsen in the course of his research reveal a significant body of furnishings references that were not incorporated into the *Historic Structures Report*. Finally, a considerable body of information about particular items of Danish West Indies army barracks furnishings has been assembled from materials located in the Rigsarkivet (National Archives of Denmark), Copenhagen.

The data accumulated from these sources suggests a number of observations about the soldiers of the Danish West Indian command at Fort Christiansvaern and the articles consumed during their service. All items, of course, contributed to the routine day-to-day operation of the garrison. Of these, it appears that uniforms, shoes, and uniform materials often needed replacement because these items wore out frequently through constant exposure to the rigors of the tropical climate. Because of this apparent need for replacement clothing, many uniform-related items were locally manufactured according to military specifications rather than being imported. Advertisement for clothing procurement in the *St. Croix Avis*, moreover, suggests that the Danish command adhered closely to prescribed regulations regarding dress. Other information imparted by the documents indicates that the command attempted to insure the well-being and comfort of the enlisted men and even tried to provide recreational activities. Doubtless the men had some personal items with them, but these were not reflected in the government inventories.

The data also confirms the operation of Fort Christiansvaern as an artillery post, with the major share of items on hand relating to artillery and ordnance material and equipage. Certain items of ordnance were present at the fort throughout the 1830s, 1840s, and 1850s. In the matter of ammunition, evidence suggests that, at least during the designated period of interpretation, some of these supplies, particularly artillery projectiles, saw infrequent use.

The Royal Military Depot Account Books

The account books provided annual inventories of all articles present and used in the garrisons of the West Indies posts, namely, Fort Christiansvaern, the Infantry Barracks at Christiansted, Fort Frederik (at Frederiksted), and Fort Christian (at St. Thomas), together with their collateral structures, such as outlying batteries. Only those items identified as having been on hand in the Fort Christiansvaern garrison are listed below. Totals presented here are for each type of item on hand during the designated year (September for 1830, January for 1835, 1842, 1847, and 1850); the figures do not reflect the number of articles issued at the fort during the year (except for 1847), the number lost because of deterioration, etc., nor the number of articles on hand at the conclusion of the year. Moreover, the arbitrary arrangement of the yearly inventories, together with difficulties encountered in translating outmoded and defunct Danish terms, necessitated their reorganization into the manageable format presented below. (Source: NA, RG 55, Royal Military Depot Account Book, 1830, n.p.; NA, RG 55, Royal Military Depot Account Book, 1835, pp. 127-60; NA, RG 55, Royal Military Depot Account Book, 1842, pp. 147-98; NA, RG 55, Royal Military Depot Account Book, 1847, n.p.; Rigsarkivet, Copenhagen, Generaltoldkammeret, Vestind. Rev. Regnsk. Depotregnskab, Royal Military Depot Account Book, 1850, pp. 1-106.)

Item	On hand at fort				Issued to fort	On hand at fort
	1830	1835	1842	1847	1847	1850
Uniforms and Equipment						
Bags (valises)			43			
Bandoleers			43	122	6	112
Blue pompons			103		44	
Boots					6	
Brass artillery insignia					78	84
Bread bags			43			
Canteens			43			
Cape straps			43			
Cartridge pouches						42
Cartridge pouches				45		
Cases for chapkas				40		39
Coats, light blue, used					1	
Coats, dark blue, used				4	2	
Coats, dark blue, new					7	
Dark blue caps			36			
Dress hats (chapkas)			43	41	3	48

Item	On hand at fort				Issued to fort	On hand at fort
	1830	1835	1842	1847	1847	1850
Duck trousers, new				9		
Duck gaiters, new				6		
Epaulettes, pairs						1
Field caps, used				1		
Field caps, new					114	
Knapsacks			43			
Linen stockings					234	
Linen shirts					362	
Runner sacks (dis- patch cases?)			2			
Sabre knots, yellow					7	
Sentry's capes [overcoats?]				7		7
Shoes					180	
Sword belts			50			
Sword belts, black				128	8	82
Yellow cordons (for chapkas)			103		3	44

Small Arms and Edged Weapons

Bayonet , scab- bards				29		15
Flint stones			50	34	100	100
Musket slings				24		48
Rifled muskets			24			
Rifles with			24	24		24
bayonet, scab- bards, wormers, pulls, and sponges						23
Stocks (musket?)					3	
Sword scabbards				43	3	43
Swords with scab- bards			39			
Swords	22			42	3	42

Furniture and Materials for Quarters

Bench for ironing clothes (to sit on)						1
Benches	4	12	9	15		17
Blankets	8		42	49		46
Bleached linen				22		
Blinds			12	12		12
Cabinets			2			
Clocks	1			2		
Clothes press						1

Item	On hand at fort				Issued to fort	On hand at fort
	1830	1835	1842	1847	1847	1850
Duck linen for 24 sheets					205 1/2	
Guard benches and chairs (stools)		1		3		3
Guard tables			3			
Hammocks				8		
Iron beds			42	43		44
Mattresses			42	42		43
Ordinary tables		7	12	12		13
Pillows	8		42	50		47
Rolling benches				1		
Sheets	16		158	148	2	160
Spittoons			6	22	18	24
Stencils		46	46	46		46
Wall clocks			1			2
Wood boxes with locks (for uniforms)			43	51		54
Wood beds			1			

Horse Equipments

Brushes				4	4	
Combs				4		5
Currycombs						7
Girths				5		
Hair horse covers (blankets)		24	18			
Halter reins				10		13
Harnesses (for front horses)		1	1			5
Horse brushes				4	4	4
Horse cover girths						5
Horse covers				5	1	5
Iron bits				8		8
Leather halters				5		8
Nose bags						3
Riding reins						2
Riding whips						4
Saddle girths			3	9		
Saddle cloths				4		8
Saddles with stirrups		1	1			6
Sponges						7
Water bridles with bits				5		4
Water brushes					4	5

Item	On hand at fort				Issued to fort	On hand at fort
	1830	1835	1842	1847	1847	1850

Books and Paper

Biquadrate paper				2		
Brown paper, gross	20		2			
Cardboard, sheets					3	
Cartridge paper		15				
Construction paper, sheets				3		
Copy paper	4					
Draft paper, gross		8	8		98	
Drill regulations				2		4
Field service manuals				1		1
Hymn/psalm books			10	10		10
Ordnances			2			
Protocols						1
Regulations for weapons, gar-risons, and field service			4			4
Subordination ordnance					1	
War articles	2			2		2
Weapons manuals				4		
Writing paper, gross	6	19	57			

Kitchen Accessories and Utensils

Corkscrews			1			
Cupboards (cabinets)				3		3
Knives			4	5	4	3
Meat holders			8			
Paper cupboard		1				
Pewter cups		5		9		
Pewter plates				2		
Saltcellars				1		
Tin plates						2
Tin cups			5			4
Wooden blocks (chopping?)			2	2		2

Common Tools

Axes		1	1	1	2	4
Crowbars		2	2	2		2
Hammers		1	3	3		3
Hand saws		4				
Iron rakes				2	2	

Item	On hand at fort				Issued to fort	On hand at fort
	1830	1835	1842	1847	1847	1850
Limers and brushes					12	
Monkey wrenches						23
Pickaxes/hoes	2		1	1	2	
Pliers (pincers)	2	2	9	1		2
Saws				1	2	
Scrapers			24			
Screw cutters			32			
Screwknives and iron				8		
Spades	2		4	4	2	
Stamps			1			
Turn screws (screwdrivers?)						2
Wire cutters				5		3
Wrenches	9	6	6	12		
Paint and Hardware Materials						
Brass wire, yards		80				
Brown red paint	20					
Green oil paint				2		
Industrial olive oil				1/2	5	
Linseed oil, pots	18				2	
Paint powder, pounds	10					
Pitch, barrel (pounds?)					29	
Resin					19	
Spanish green paint	24					
Staining (wood stain)		1		1		
Tar	1					
Tar brushes	6	6				
Thick turpentine	5					
Train oil					2	
Turpentine, bottles					9	
White oil paint					2	
Yellow oil paint	15					

Artillery and Ordnance Equipment

Useless iron cannon	22	20	13			
Iron cannon, 18-pdr.	9	9	9	22		22
Iron cannon, 6-pdr.	9	9	8	10		10

Item	On hand at fort				Issued to fort	On hand at fort
	1830	1835	1842	1847	1847	1850
Iron cannon, 4-pdr.	11	11	11	4		8
Cannon barrels			3160(?)			
Cannon barrels, 3-pdr.		89				
Bronze cannon, 3-pdr.	5	9	9	9		9
Bronze howitzers, 10-pdr.	4	4	4	4		4
Howitzers, 20-pdr.				2		2
Bronze mortar with accessories			1	1		1
Spare wheels		3	3	3		3
Spare booms (cannon gins)		3	3			3
Spare iron axles		3	3	3		3
Spare bars				3		
Gun carriages, 18-pdr.	9	8	8	12		12
Gun carriages, 6-pdr.	9	6	9	9		9
Gun carriages, 4-pdr.	11	11	7	8		8
Gun carriages, 3-pdr.			4	4		4
Gun carriages with accessories	4	4		4		4
Howitzer carriages, 10-pdr.			4	4		4
Wood rammers		22	28			
Rammers with sponge, various				23		31
Rammers, 18-pdr.						10
Rammers, 6-pdr.						14
Rammers with sponge, 6-pdr.					2	3
Rammers, 4-pdr.						12
Rammers with sponge, 4-pdr.					2	11
Rammers, 3-pdr.						2
Howitzer rammers, 10-pdr.	7	7				
Wormers	27	27	19			
Wormers, various			5	21		12
Wormers, 3-pdr.	4	8				
Wormers, 1- and 3-pdr.				5		
Sponge covers, 18-pdr.		6				

Item	On hand at fort				Issued to fort	On hand at fort
	1830	1835	1842	1847	1847	1850
Sponge covers, 4-pdr.		6				
Ladles, various				22		16
Ladles						6
Cannonballs, 18-pdr.	1998	1998	1982	2126		2125
Cannonballs, 12-pdr.	572	572	572	566		566
Cannonballs, 8-pdr.	510	510	510	510		510
Cannonballs, 6-pdr.	939	939	922	935		935
Cannonballs, 4-pdr.	1181	1181	1180	1178		1178
Cannonballs, 3-pdr.	1474	1474	1400	1409		1409
Cannonballs, 3-pdr.			18			
Cannonballs, 1-pdr.			310	310		310
Solid shot, 18-pdr.				14		114
Solid shot, 6-pdr.				2		34
Solid shot, 3-pdr.				23		23
Grape shot, 18-pdr.	293	293	390	490		490
Grape shot, 3-pdr.		118				
Case shot		41		9		
Case shot, 6-pdr.	100	100		68		68
Case shot, 4-pdr.	99	99		83		83
Case shot, 3-pdr.	1130	1030		909		915
Carcass hotshot				15		15
Hot shot, 3-pdr.		68				
Iron shells, boxes				1		1
Hollow shells, 20-pdr.	60	60	60	160		160
Hollow shells, 10-pdr.	1045	1045	1045	1044		1044
Drills (blank cartridges?)				28		22
Drills, 6-pdr. (blanks?)			12			
Drills, 4-pdr. (blanks?)			12			
Drills, 3-pdr. (blanks?)	6	10		4		
Drill cartridges, 1-pdr. (blanks)				300		
Exercise cartridges, 3-pdr. (blanks?)		14				
Hollow grenades, 10-pdr.		20	20	20		
Hand grenades, 3-pdr.			787	887		887
Hand grenade tubes, 3-pdr.			800	800		800

Item	On hand at fort				Issued to fort	On hand at fort
	1830	1835	1842	1847	1847	1850
Grenade fuse material		1				
Cartridges, 20 calibre	681					
Cartridges, 20 and 22 gauge			14786	18146		12688
Cartridges, 22 gauge		17818				
Cartridges, pistol		2760	1325	660		370
Cartridges, rifle			33000	62500		53844
Cartridge cases	15		15			
Haircloth cartridges, 6-pdr.			69			
Haircloth cartridges, 4-pdr.			83			
Haircloth cartridges, 3-pdr.			917			
Cartridge bags, 3-pdr.	12	10		8		8
Bullets	7072					
Bullets, 21 gauge		1000				
Bullets, 22 gauge		6400				
Lead [for?] bullets, pds.		84				
Cannon gunpowder, pounds	2064	2664	2182-1/4	322-3/8	3000	2867-3/8
Musket gunpowder, pounds	681	571	3013-3/4	1339		1877-5/8
Fine grain gunpowder, pounds		35	10	10		
Saltpeter, pounds	14	64	4	1		
Sulphur	18		14	45		
Empty powder barrels			52	99	30	59
Empty powder sacks (for pre-measured charges)			52	99	30	49
Fuse, pounds	64	374	8	4-1/2	222	30-1/2
Percussion bolts			8			
Tows [tow hooks?]				1/4	32	
Cannon tompions, 18-pdr.	10	9	19			
Cannon tompions, 6-pdr.	9	9	17			
Cannon tompions, 4-pdr.	9	9	16			
Tompions [3-pdr.?]	4	4		603		550
Shell tompion, 6-pdr.	533	533	533	533		533

Item	On hand at fort				Issued to fort	On hand at fort
	1830	1835	1842	1847	1847	1850
Shell tompon, 3-pdr.	643	664	642	413		413
Shell tompon, 3-pdr.		921				
Shell tompon, 1-pdr.	310	310				
Ammunition carts, 3-pdr.	2	2				
Powder carts			11			
Laboratory benches (for arsenal)			1			
Laboratory tables (for arsenal)	1	1		1		1
Laboratory wooden trays	6	6	3	3	6	3
Tin boxes for live rounds				68		61
Wooden powder measure		2	2	2		2
Copper powder measure	21	11	10	10		10
Gunner's flasks	12	23	11	11		10
Powder barrels	12			16		15
Iron powder measure for cartridges	2					
Blocks with accessories [maneuvering blocks?]			4			
Muzzle caps			4			
Laboriaton sight				6		
Quadrants			2	2		2
Tongs	18					
Jacks [lifting jacks?]	1			1		1
Fuses	5					
Baxeomme (long pieces of wood for moving cannon; maneuvering handspikes?)		1		6		1
Wooden shovels			1	4		5
Copper funnels	5	5		5		5
Strainers of wood (laboratory sieves) [wooden shot gauges?]	2	2	6			4
Laboratory hollow punches	2	2	2	2		2

Item	On hand at fort				Issued to fort	On hand at fort
	1830	1835	1842	1847	1847	1850
Punches, 3-pdr.	6					
<i>Braendeblokke</i> (fire stone?)	6	6				
Laboratory knives		12				
Laboratory scissors		4				
Pulley blocks		1		1		
Linstocks	24	43	10	46	22	35
<i>Braendstok</i> (portfires?)	12	12				
Cartridge rods				15	15	
Cartridge pinds, iron, 18-pdr.	14	14				
Tow (rope fiber)			8			
Loaders			30			
Loading equip- ment holders			2			
<i>Brikker</i>	15	15	15			
Bar to move can- nons			1			
Spear						1
Spiking nails	28	28	28	26		26
Range finders with string	1	1	1	1		1
Triggers						3
Quoins	9		8	33		
Quoins and blocks		8				
Gun quoin, 18-pdr.				14		
Gun quoin, 6-pdr.				17		
Gun quoin, 4-pdr.				13		
Gun quoin, 3-pdr.				4		
Devices for load- ing cannons from side, 3-pdr.		8	2			
<i>Sattere</i> (loaders?)	22					
<i>Krumsattere</i> (____ settings?), 3-pdr.	8	16	6	10		7
<i>Ligesattere</i> (____ setting?)	4			2	2	9
Loading drawers, 3-pdr.	4	6				
Percussion pipes			3127			
Friction primers				1480		1000
Friction primers, 3- pdr.		3238				
Primers		9				
Tube knobs				3800		4900
Tube sears				1717		3600
<i>Vindlys</i> [slow match?]		50		263		317
Burners	15	20		3		410 (?)

Item	On hand at fort				Issued to fort 1847	On hand at fort 1850
	1830	1835	1842	1847		
Trigger hooks		4				
Foundry pots				1		
Casting tubs	1					
Loading drawers	6		13	2	9	
Handspikes	58	34	35	50		76
Pestles						1
Pickaxes, 3-pdr.		2	3			
Spades, 3-pdr.			1			
Cartridge pouches, 3-pdr.			8			
Lanterns with bas- kets, 3-pdr.			2			
Paulins, 3-pdr.			8			
Tar Paulins	3		2			1
Lead tar paulins				28		25
Tin kegs	25				26	26
Tin kegs, 18-pdr.		25	5			
Tin kegs, 6-pdr.			4			
Tin kegs, 4-pdr.			7			
Haircloth		168		88		10
Needles [priming wires?]				39		
Needles for clean- ing primer holes, 18-pdr.	25		12			
Needles for clean- ing primer holes, 6-pdr.			12			
Needles for clean- ing primer holes, 4-pdr.			12			
Needles for clean- ing primer holes, 3-pdr.		16	8			
Colanders, 6-pdr.			12			
Colanders, 4-pdr.			12			
Colanders, 3-pdr.			4			
Colanders		25		32		
Loading equip- ment holders		4		4		
Handspikes, 3-pdr.	8	8	8			8
Bore pintles, 3-pdr.		3648				
Mirrors, 3-pdr.			599			
Pipe studs, 3-pdr.	5152	10	4300			
Pipe stems, 3-pdr.	4992		3000			
Fuse holders, 3- pdr. (fuse set- ters?)	4	8	4			
Jacks, 3-pdr.			1			
Wrenches, 3-pdr.			7			

Item	On hand at fort				Issued to fort	On hand at fort
	1830	1835	1842	1847	1847	1850
Firewood loading drawers			2			
Ammunition boxes, 3-pdr.	4		2			
Munition squares				1		
Crates for iron cannon balls			1			
Miscellaneous						
Awls			1	2		2
Besoms					10	
Binoculars	1	2	2	2		2
Black dye, pots			6			
Blue signal flags	2	2	1	2		
Boards, [board feet]					89	
Button boards				15		15
Candle needles		20				
Candles			400			
Candlesticks and snuffers			4	3		4
Caulking rope [yards?]	220	94	169	50	150	
Chaff cutter knives				2		1
Chaff bins				1		
Clothes horses [valets?]						4
Cooper nails, pounds			75	25		
Danish scale with weights	1	1		1	1	1
Dirt stoppers [Dustpans?]			4			4
Drum tassels				1		1
Field chains (for neck)		2	2			2
Fire pumps (fire engines)				1		1
Fire hooks		5	4	4		4
Fire buckets	13	24	18	14		12
Fjerhager [feather hooks?]			32	8		
Flag poles				2		2
Flag halyards	7	7	2	5	4	4
Flagstuffs			2	2		2
Fored Rorbret [lined boards?]			1			
Fort boats						1
Glass lanterns		9				
Grease, buckets			1/2			

Item	On hand at fort				Issued to fort	On hand at fort
	1830	1835	1842	1847	1847	1850
Handcuffs			1	1	2	1
Horn lanterns		1	5	4		
Ink				16		
Instruments for saving the as- phyxiated		1	1	1		1
Iron tinned boxes			33			
Iron pistons [for trumpets?]				1		
<i>Krumslut- ningsjern</i> (hog tie? punishment restraining device?)						2
Lanterns with bas- kets	3			2		
Lanterns	2	1		1		
Lanterns with 2 candles		2	2	2		
Lanyard, fathoms		150				
Large royal flags	4	2	2	1	1	1
Large glass lanterns			5	5		
Large padlocks		1	1			4
Long dust brooms		2	1	6	6	5
Measuring buck- ets				1		1
Megaphones		2		1		2
Money box			1	1		1
Mops					4	6
Ordinary nails, pounds						
Padlocks for field chains		3	2			
Padlocks		2				
Pennants	2	1	1	3		
Planks, feet					44	
Pulley ropes			118			
Pumprods with scrapers			8	8		6
Pumps		2	2	2		2
Quill pens				250		
Rattan canes			2	2	2	3
Red signal flags			1	3		
<i>Richand</i>				7		7
Rope lines, various						1-1/2
Rope, fathoms		160		118		11
Scissors			3			4
Scrubbing brushes			2	6	6	6
Sentry brushes		1	1	2		2

Item	On hand at fort				Issued to fort	On hand at fort
	1830	1835	1842	1847	1847	1850
Sewing needles, doz. (?)			65		40	42
Short dust brooms		1	3	5	4	6
Signal lanterns		7	3	4		
Slate blackboards			1		6	5
Small royal flags	1	2	3	2	2	3
Small glass lanterns			1	3	2	
Small nails, pounds	500	300	200		650	
Small padlocks			24	24		
String	8		2			
Tallow, pounds	32	20		2	18	
Thread, pound		2				
Timber, feet					144	
Trumpets				1		1
Twill rope, fathoms	150					
Twine, pound	3	1	1	5		
Uncleanliness <i>toppe</i> [drain stops?]		6		5	3	
Unpickable pad- locks		16	9			
Vinegar, bottles		2	2	1/2		
Wafers (?)					1/8	
Wash trays (laundry)			2			
Water containers				1		1
Water barrels				1		2
Water taps						1
Water ladles						6
Water sacks		3				
Water buckets		9	6	12	9	5
Wheel barrow		1			1	2
White signal flags				1	2	2
Wicks			52			
Wooden pistons (for trumpets?)				1		
Wool hides	7	10		1		2
Wool yarn, pound		1/2				

Other Lists (Source: Annual Account Books of the Royal Military Depot of Christiansted, 1823-1903 [for designated years]. NA, RG 55.)

Items delivered from Fort Christiansvaern to the Royal Military Depot at Christiansted, St. Croix, March 8, 1852:

26	Bayonet scabbards
40	Linen bandoleers
2	Leather bandoleers
9	Guard straps
24	Muskets
40	Marching weapons [?]
1	Small flag pennant for drumsticks
3	Swords
28	Linen shoulder belts for swords
2	Leather shoulder belts for swords
10	Sword scabbards
16	Constablers' powder pouches
1	Trainconstabler's powder pouch
1	Trumpet

Requisitions:

December 17, 1830:

For four pairs duck uniform pants with gaiters:

18 allen	Duck material [1 allen = 24.72 inches]
6-2/3 doz.	Wood button forms
4	Sewing needles
12/50 pound	Grey thread
4/200 pound	Wax

For two fatigue jackets:

9 2/8 allen	Duck material
1 allen	Seambinding
5-4/6 doz.	Wood button forms

For two pairs fatigue pants:

8-1/1 allen	Duck material
1-1/2 allen	Seambinding
10/12 doz.	Wood button forms

For two fatigue caps:

1/2 allen	Grey cloth
1/16 allen	Blue cloth
1-6/8 [?]	
1/2 allen	Binding

For two fatigue suits:

6/25 pound	Grey thread
4	Sewing needles
2/100 pound	Wax

Requisitions, Continued

August 9, 1847:

3	Dark blue uniform jackets
3	Dark blue fatigue jackets
9	Pairs of duck pants
3	Field caps
3	Swords with accessories
6	Leather suits
3	Swords
3	Sword tassels
3	Haversacks
6	Pairs of bootees [gaiters?]
3	Neck ties (stock)
12	Pairs of shoes
12	Pairs of socks
12	Shirts
3	Account books

August 13, 1847:

1	Dark blue uniform coat with artillery [insignia?]
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July 15, 1850:

1/8	pound Wafers [?]
4	Floor scrubbers
2	Cans green paint
1	Can white paint
1	Can black paint
1	Can boiled linseed oil
2	Leather headstalls
2	Wood shovels
4	Large water taps
1	doz. Sewing needles
24	[?] Boxes
50	Boards

March 6, 1851:

5	<i>Baxebonne</i> (long pieces of wood for moving cannon) [Maneuvering handspikes?]
4	Flag lines
32	Handspikes
3	Powderhorns
4	Powder carts
25	Powder kegs
4	Royal flags
2	Blue signal flags
1	Signal flag with pole
1	Flag pole

Requisitions, Continued

8	Hair horse blankets
3	Laboratory knives
2	Laboratory scissors
3	Pickaxes
2	Cartridge bags
13	Setters for bullets [cannon balls?]
18	Horsehair mattresses
20	Headstalls
42	Sheets
22	Bed blankets
60	Linen bandoleers
40	Gun straps [slings?]
6	Swords
50	Linen shoulder decorations [slings?]
4	Sentry guard capes
10	Pairs Wooden soled boots with metal protectors
10	Pairs rubber boots
3	Grooming brushes
2	Saddles
3	Saddle girths
5	Leather halters
3	Coachmen [?]
2	Wheelbarrows
4	Wood shovels
3	Water brushes
2	Benches
7	Floor scrubbers
4	Large padlocks
2	Small padlocks
3	Iron rings
5	Glass signal lanterns
3	Horn lanterns
1	Brass candlestick
1	Wax candle
20	Spittoons
1	Tin cup
1	Awl
6	Dirt plugs (stoppers)
6	Water plugs [drain stoppers?]
10	Water buckets
1	Water buoy
1	Water barrel

June 16, 1851:

5	<i>Baxebomme</i> (long pieces of wood for moving cannon)
2	Flag lines
30	Handspikes

Requisitions, Continued

5	Royal flags
3	Signal flags (2 blue, 1 red)
1	Flag pole
150	pounds Caulking rope
12	Pencils
12	Slate pencils
1/4	pound Inkw powder
8	Hair horse blankets
6	Laboratory knives
2	Laboratory scissors
4	Sentry guard capes
6	Horse grooming brushes
2	Currycombs
3	Horse whips
12	Bottles missotalin
1	Saddle
3	Saddle girths
2	Wood shovels
6	Water brushes
4	Large padlocks
6	Small padlocks
2	Iron rakes
3	Glass signal lanterns
2	Horn lanterns
1	Brass candlestick
1	Spittoon
16	[Wooden?] trays
2	Tin cups
1	Water buoy

July 28, 1853:

1	New clasp nut
2	New spikes
12	New quoins
4	New linchpins
4	Long hooks and 8 clamps
1	Pair of clamps

Furniture for Officers' Quarters

The Royal Military Depot Account Books occasionally provided general data about the types of pieces located in the officers' quarters at Fort Christiansvaern. According to the account book for 1851, the following items were on hand in the officers' quarters during that year:

6	Chairs
1	Card table
1	Mirror
1	Wardrobe
1	Dining table
1	Washstand
1	Corner cupboard

The St. Croix Avis

This weekly newspaper primarily contained advertisements for goods received from overseas, announcements of foreclosures and auctions of estates, and news from abroad, with limited coverage of local activities except for governmental functions. The name of the tabloid was *Dansk Vestindisk Regierings Avis* between 1815 and 1843. Thereafter, until 1917, it was titled *The St. Croix Avis*. The bi-lingual (Danish and English) paper contained few references to Fort Christiansvaern, usually mentioning the structure only when it figured in ceremonial functions, such as the annual celebration of the King's or Queen's birthday, when cannon salutes were customarily fired from the water battery.⁴⁶ Of potential furnishings value, especially for officers' and enlisted men's personal items, are the numerous advertisements in the *Avis* listing articles comprising the cargoes of incoming vessels from Europe and the United States.

Furnishings evidence for Fort Christiansvaern, 1828-1855, contained in the pages of *The St. Croix Avis* follows and is arranged by object.

Bedsteads. While the following reference specifically pertained to the infantry barracks at Christiansted, it most assuredly reflected conditions at Fort Christiansvaern as they concerned iron beds.

"The Barracks, which had been lately repaired and painted . . . attracted our attention; the spacious and handsome sleeping rooms, with their iron bedsteads...." (February 14, 1833)

Statement of the Landtreasury Revenues and Expenditures for 1833 includes freight charge for shipping "Iron bedsteads from Frederiksted to Christiansted." (March 2, 1835)

⁴⁶ See, for example, the issues of October 8, 1849; October 7, 1850; May 8, 1851; October 6, 1851; July 2, 1852; October 7, 1853; and October 9, 1855.

Clothing. The following advertisements for persons to make uniform clothing indicate that these goods were needed by “the Garrison” or “the Garrisons,” suggesting either the Christiansted barracks garrison or the fort garrison, but probably both.

“Notice. A Number of Uniforms and Military Cloaks are required to be made for the Garrison. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at the Military Depot. Gylich.” (June 30, 1834)

“Notice. A Number of Uniforms are required to be made. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at the Royal Military Depot in Christiansted. June 15th 1835. Meinecke.” (June 18, 1835)

“A number of uniforms are required to be made for the garrison. . . .” (February 15, 1836)

“A number of uniforms & cloaks is required to be made for the Garrison.” (March 16, 1837)

“Notice. A Number of Uniforms are required to be made for the Garrison. Persons wishing to undertake the work, are requested to forward SEALED TENDERS to the Undersigned. The Royal Military Depot, St. Croix, April 23d 1838. By Order, Meincke.” (April 30, 1838)

“Notice. A Number of Uniforms are required to be made for the Garrison, persons wishing to undertake the work, are requested to forward Sealed Tenders to the Undersigned. The Royal Military Depot, St. Croix, 16th April 1839. By Meincke.” (April 18, 1839)

“Notice. A Number of Uniforms & Cloaks is required to be made for the Garrisons. Persons wishing to undertake the work, are requested to forward sealed tenders to the Undersigned. To Royal Military Depot, St. Croix 5th February 1840. By Order Meincke.” (February 17, 1840)

“A number of uniforms is required to be made for the Garrisons.” (March 29, 1841)

In 1844 the Royal Government sold a number of uniform materials on hand at the depot, as follows:

A parcel of Uniform-Cloth and Cords &c.
fine Blue Cloth circa 30 Ells
some yards fine white Cloth

middle fine ponceau Cloth	600 do
ditto white ditto	300 do
ditto ditto ditto cut	
for uniforms	25 do
ditto yellow cloth	100 do
flat white Epaulet cords	1900 do
round ditto ditto ditto	2800 do
flat yellow ditto ditto	400 do
round do ditto ditto	600 do
Cords for Furageer Caps	200 do
Rosets yellow and white	1400 pairs
Epaulet Frames	900 pairs
(February 22, 1844; April 22, 1844)	

Fire Buckets. “There are several Fire Buckets, belonging to the Fort . . . used at the fire on the night of the 10th inst., which are missing. . . .” (Issue of January 21, 1853)

Fire Engine and Hose for Fire Engine. Announcement for bids for “the procuring of 2 hose to the engines attached to the Fort and Police Office of this Jurisdiction, as also 12 fire buckets for the use of Frederiksfort.” (June 28, 1838)

Statement of the Landtreasury’s Revenues and Disbursements for 1836 includes payment “for oil and cleaning of engine at the fort.” (October 18, 1838)

Statement of the Landtreasury’s Revenues and Disbursements for 1842 includes expenditure for “repairs of fort engine.” (August 22, 1844)

Contemporary information (1849) about fire engines and hose used on St. Croix estates: “Several of the hand engines belonging to the various neighboring Estates, were out of order. . . . To keep them in good repair . . . they are to have the screws taken out and examined at least once a month, as well as the tube and pumping valve or box well cleaned, oiled, replaced and closely screwed together.” Web hose “has been introduced since the [1833 regulations respecting fires] . . . in lieu of those of leather. . . .” Hoses “should be hung up a couple of days, that the water may be properly drained and well dried, after which they should be rolled together and not left with the engine, but put up in a dry place.” Directive from Brandmajor H.M. Keutsch to district militia. (January 29, 1849)

Ordinance matériel. Solicitation for bids for “new 18-pound carriages,” “traversing carriages,” and “appurtenances for all of the above.” The carriages were to be “all of hard wood, with iron hardware to be reused.” (December 4, 1828)

Shoes. The following advertisement solicited goods evidently for the infantry stationed at Christiansted, but perhaps also for the artillery at Fort Christiansvaern. "Wanted for the Garrison, 250 pair of shoes, for which Tenders will be received by Captain Gyllich, at the Military Depot. . . ." (April 14, 1834)

Small Arms and Incendiary Devices. Each year at Christmas the *Avis* published the following order: "Every Person who is in possession of SQUIBS, ROCKETS, and other Combustibles, or a larger quantity of POWDER than permitted by the Militia Law, shall, within 24 hours after this Publication in the St. Croix Gazette, deliver such things at the Fort. . . ." (December 21, 1843)

"Notice. A RIFLE, with powder horn, ten bullets and a yellow box containing percussion caps, which was taken from the Fort on Wednesday last the 5th instant, by one of the Volunteers, will be thankfully received at the Printing Office." (July 20, 1848)

"Notice. A RIFLE, marked (Delcomyn), with powder horn [etc., as above]...." (July 31, 1848)

"During the late disturbances, a double barrel, flint lock GUN marked 'W. Smith, London' was taken from the Fort in Christiansted, any person in possession of said Gun will be pleased to return the same at the Fort or to H. Elliott. 26th Oct. 1848." (November 23, 1848)

Historic Structure Report

During research for the Historical Data Section, *Historic Structures Report*, prepared in 1961, a number of references relating to furnishings for the period 1828 to 1846 were located by Historian Herbert Olsen in the National Archives in Washington, D.C., and in the Rigsarkivet in Copenhagen. This information, transcribed on notecards, was excluded from the structure report and is presented chronologically as follows:

1829. Approval for the following work: "fabricate 4 18-pounder carriages @ \$200 . . . and their appurtenances." (Rigsarkivet, Skrivelser til Overbygningsinspektoratet [Bygningsinspektoratet i Christiansted] [hereafter cited as RA, SBI]: 1825-29; April 14, 1829.)

1829. Bill submitted for the fabrication and installation of: "17 hard wood posts to support the muskets of the soldiers, and masoning up the same."

a "sett" of guard benches containing 12 seats, as well as repairs to sundry tables and chairs. (RA, SBI: 1825-29; July 13, 1829, nos. 7, 8, and 9.)

1830. Bill submitted for: "A new lantern for the Fort's guard room." (RA, SBI: 1830-39; July 23, 1830, no. 3.)

1830. Bill submitted for: "repair to wallpaper, etc." for officers' quarters. (RA, SBI: 1830-39; July 28, 1830, no. 4.)

1831. Bill submitted for: "glass for the lanterns at the Fort." (RA, SBI: 1830-39, 1831, no. 13.)

1835. Accounting for the following work: "14 wood closets with pegs for articles of clothing and footwear," used in the Guard Room, cells for those under fort arrest, and dormitories for artillerymen and trainconstablers.

"3 new spittoons for the guard room, and repairs to the remainder."

"a new flag-chest."

"a new bottom for the artillery guard house."

the above "painted with oil-color." (RA, Protokol for Garrisonhaandvaerkerne [hereafter cited as PGH]: 1835-40; May 1, 1835.)

1835. Accounting for the following work in the commandant's kitchen: "fabricated 2 sets of shelves and 2 tables."

"replaced a drain pipe from the [dish]washing bench." (RA, PGH: 1835-40; 1835.)

1835. Accounting for the following work: "a new shelf was fabricated for the Guard Room at Fort Christiansvaern." (RA, PGH: 1835-40; May 1, 1835.)

1835. Accounting for the following work: "repaired some of the guard chairs [or stools]."

"repaired one of the Fort's lanterns, which was blown down, with new glass." (RA, PGH: 1835-40; June 5, 1835.)

1835. Accounting for the following work for the guard room: "prepared a new shelf." (RA, PGH: 1835-40; July 1, 1835.)

1835. Accounting for the following work: "the guard house by the Fort gate repaired."

"tin lamps for the third of the Fort's lanterns repaired to prevent oil from leaking out." (RA, PGH: 1835-40; August 1, 1835.)

1835. Accounting for the following work in room 17: "a gun rack fabricated and nailed up."

"a clothes rack."

"a new wooden table." (RA, PGH: 1835-40: December 1835.)

1836. Accounting for the following work in the common room: "4 large corner cupboards."

"4 new tables and 8 new benches." (RA, PGH: 1835-40; August 1836.)

1836. Accounting for the following work: "burnished and polished the second 3-pounder bronze cannon at the new Common Room. In all 4 3-pounder bronze cannon will be polished."

"took down the 3-pounder bronze cannon which stood on the platform by the Fort gate, in order to polish the bronze cannon and repair the field carriage."

"repaired 12 powder barrels with new bands." (RA, PGH: 1835-40; March 1, 1836.)

1836. Accounting for the following work: "cleaned and oiled the 206 old Minie-rifles, which were placed in the walkway in front of the water and the bread-arrests." (RA, PGH: 1835-40; May 1836.)

1836. Accounting for the following work: "purchased green oil color to paint cannon carriages, etc."

"11 4- and 6-pounder cannon and carriages on the Fort's northwesterly and southwesterly bastions painted with black and green oil color." (RA, PGH: 1835-40; June 1, 1836.)

1836. Accounting for the following work: "the flagstaff painted with green oil color."

"the flag-chest painted the same color."

“fabricated a new hard wood frame for the [dish-]washing bench in the commandant’s kitchen.” (RA, PGH: 1835-40; June 1, 1836.)

1836. Accounting for the following work: “15 iron beds were painted with green oil color.”

“4 new shelves for the cabinet in the Guard Room.” (RA, PGH: 1835-40; June 1, 1836.)

1836. Accounting for the following work: “painted the 8 18-pounder and 5 4- and 6-pounder carriages . . . as well as loading equipment and handspikes with green oil color.” (RA, PGH: 1835-40; June 1836.)

1836. Accounting for the following work: “painted 16 chests for the garrison in the fort with green oil color.” (RA, PGH: 1835-40; July 1836.)

1837. Accounting for the following work: “fabricated 4 new hard wood carriages for the 10-pounder howitzers and painted the same once with oil color.” (RA, PGH: 1835-40; February 28, 1837.)

1837. Accounting for the following work: “fabricated 4 new hard wood carriages for 10-pounder howitzers, and painted the same . . . oil color.” (RA, PGH: 1835-40; February 1837.)

1839. Accounting for the following work in the commandant’s residence: “installed 2 cabinets and reinforced shelves.”

Included in the material list were “2 small brass door locks and 2 small brass hinges.” (RA, PGH: 1835-40; January 1839.)

1839. Accounting for the following work: “fabricated 1 cupboard, 1 bench, and 2 tables, which are required among the Fort’s inventory.”

“small repairs to the table and cabinets in the Common Room.” (RA, PGH: 1835-40; September 30, 1839.)

1839. Accounting for the following work: “fabricated a bedstead for the domestic quarters.”

“fabricated one new wagon-pole for the field artillery.”

“began 2 benches for the Corps du Garde.” (RA, PGH: 1835-40; November 30, 1839.)

1839. Accounting for the following work: “painted . . . 8 iron beds and 3 of the men’s equipment cabinets [lockers].” (RA, PGH: 1835-40; December 31, 1839.)

1840. Accounting for the following work: “repaired the artillery guard house on the northerly bastion.”

“painted the artillery guard house on the Battery . . . as well as 3 4-pounder and 2 6-pounder carriages with green oil color.” (RA, PGH: 1835-40; February 29, 1840.)

1840. Accounting for the following work: “fabricated a wood rack on which to hang lanterns in the Common Room, as well as repaired tables, benches, and cabinets therein.”

“repaired the 8 18-pounder hard wood carriages on the Water Battery.”

“painted . . . the lantern rack in the Common Room, part of the loading equipment for the Fort’s Water Battery, carriages and cannon on the flag bastion, and carriages in the Common Room.” (RA, PGH: 1840-46; April 30, 1840.)

1841. Accounting for the following work: “fabricated the table and the second of the benches in the new mangle [laundry] and polishing shack.”

“fabricated 4 peg racks and 4 new mangle boards [for rolling laundry] for the above location.”

“installed fireplace in the Fort commandant’s kitchen.”

“painted the guard house.” (RA, PGH: 1840-46: July 31, 1846.)

1841. Accounting for the following work: “fabricated 4 new table tops for the garrison’s Common Room.” (RA, PGH: 1840-46; August 31, 1841.)

1842. Accounting for the following work: “repaired the men’s chests and cupboards for the Common Room . . . as well as fabricated 4 new peg racks for one of the sleeping rooms in the Fort.” (RA, PGH: 1840-46; September 30, 1842.)

1844. Accounting for the following work: “fabricated a new flag chest as well as 9 new cannon ball racks. . . .” (RA, PGH: 1840-46; May 31, 1844.)

1845. Accounting for the following work: “fabricated 5 new ammunition chests for the Fort’s powder magazine, and repaired two old ones.” (RA, PGH: 1840-46; August 31, 1845.)

1846. Accounting for the following work: “installed shelves in the powder magazine.” (RA, Referat og Korrespondanceprotokol for Christiansted jurisdiktion: 1842-50; June 12, 1846, p. 172.)

The Historical Data Section, *Historic Structures Report*, contains limited relevant furnishings data. As previously noted, it is especially useful for its documentation of wall coverings and colors for certain rooms in Fort Christiansvaern, as well as for its description of the color of the exterior walls of the structure. Other pertinent furnishings information for specific interior areas during the period 1830-1855 is as follows:

Rooms 106, 107. Officers’ Quarters. “A jalousie door was also provided for the communicating door between [the rooms]. . . .” (p. 65)

Rooms 106, 110. Officers’ Quarters, Barracks. “The renovations of 1836 brought no major changes in the windows in the west wall, although it is probable that the windows in Rooms [106] . . . and [110] . . . were also equipped with movable jalousies thereafter. In any event, the window in Room No. [110] . . . definitely had a jalousie in 1867, and the window in Room No. [106] . . . was similarly equipped in 1878.” (p. 67)

Room 107. Officers’ Quarters. The east wall windows “were equipped with glass panes below and ‘half’ jalousies above [in 1836]. . . . In 1839 venetian blinds were apparently provided for the glass portion of these windows. . . . These two windows must have been equipped with iron bars as early as 1802, since they were in an exposed position, and hurricane shutters.” (p. 66)

Room 113. Barracks. “The firing or airholes were equipped with inner frames and shutters in 1834-35 in addition to the usual iron bars. . . . Aside from a solid outer door, the casemate also had an inner blind door with linen or duck whenever it was used as a barracks.” (p. 79)

Room 115. Barracks. “The doorway must have been equipped with a solid outer door, as was customary. Later, when the room was converted into a barracks for six men in 1835, it was also equipped with an inner blind door covered with duck.” “As for the two windows made in the south wall in 1835, they were equipped with both hurricane shutters and interior jalousies. The recessed window in the north wall was probably also equipped with an interior jalousie as early as, if not earlier than, 1835.” (p. 48)

Rooms 117, 118. Cells. "Two of the cells were converted into storerooms for the garrison's polishing equipment in 1838 with the installation of five shelves." (p. 46)

Room 119. Barracks and Commanding Sergeant's Room. "From 1835 on, when it was converted into quarters for the commanding sergeant of the artillery, it was definitely equipped with an inner jalousie door." "When the room was converted into a barracks for four men in 1831, two small openings were cut on either side of the door in the west wall and they were equipped with jalousies." "The small firing holes in the south wall were converted into a window equipped with iron bars and a double jalousie in 1835. It is not known when the recess of the north window was masoned up nor when the window was first equipped with a double jalousie, although the latter dates back to 1835 or earlier." (pp. 49-50)

Room 125. Guard Room. "The two firing holes shown in the south wall in 1779 were enlarged into two windows equipped with iron bars set in hardwood frames in 1835. These windows were probably also equipped with hurricane shutters at the same time." In 1835 "the window in the north wall was converted into a door with an inner blind door covered with duck and an outer solid double door." In 1835 "the door in the west wall was converted into a window equipped with a fixed jalousie. . . . This window was also equipped with exterior shutters prior to the time that the window was masoned up [probably after 1878]." "The firing holes . . . in the south wall . . . were slightly enlarged in 1835-36 and were equipped with iron bars and interior wooden shutters." "When the room was converted into a pantry and servant's quarters in 1835-36, a lattice partition with a door in the center was erected across the middle of the room." (pp. 51-52)

Room 131. Barracks. "All the airholes were provided with iron bars. . . . The door into the casemate was always equipped with a solid outer door; and during the period when it was used as a barracks, the casemate also had an inner blind door of linen or duck." (pp. 84-85)

Rooms 136, 138. Non-Commissioned Officers' Cell, Cell. "The openings of Rooms [136] . . . and [138] . . . were apparently also equipped with inner fixed jalousies in 1835-36." (p. 73)

Room 137. Officers' Cell. "From 1836 to 1878 . . . the officer's [sic] cell . . . was equipped with an inner jalousie door instead of a blind door." (p. 72)

Room 139. Royal and Colonial Treasury. "The opening of Room No. [139] . . . was equipped with an inner shutter in 1846 which was subsequently replaced in 1848 by a jalousie." (p. 73)

Room 202. Common Room. "The windows and doors were equipped with inner linen covered frames and outer hurricane shutters and doors." (p. 80)

Rooms 205, 207. Reception Hall and Daily Parlor. "Four rosettes were purchased for the ceiling in the reception hall . . . and the adjacent daily parlor . . . in 1857, and these are believed to be the same rosettes from which the present electric lights hang today [1960]." (p. 54) "The glass windows in the south wall were equipped with venetian blinds in 1826 to reduce the heat of the afternoon sun in the quarters. New venetian blinds were made in 1838. Sometime between that year and 1851, the hurricane shutters on three of these windows were replaced with exterior jalousies. The remaining four windows in the south wall were similarly equipped in 1852. Installation of the exterior jalousies must have been designed to do away with the venetian blinds. . . ." (p. 60)

Rooms 205, 207, 209, 211. Commandant's Quarters. As of "1821 it is definitely known that two of the five doors in the north wall were equipped with inner jalousie doors. In 1840 the two jalousie doors to the reception hall . . . and the entrance door to the daily parlor . . . were altered and made into double glass doors with four panes of glass per wing. The doors of . . . [the bedrooms] were equipped with jalousie doors." "In 1816 the glass windows in the east and west walls of the quarters facing the southeast and southwest bastions were replaced with jalousies because the firing of the cannons broke the windows so often. The northern window in the east end wall was still equipped with a jalousie in 1902. . . ." (pp. 56-59)

Rooms 206, 208, 210. Gallery. "The year 1839 witnessed the enclosure of the arches of the gallery with wooden jalousies and glass fanlights. Solid double doors with glass fanlights above were installed in the openings at the head of the stairs and at either end of the gallery. As for the arches of the stairway extension which faced north, the two smaller ones were also enclosed with jalousies and glass fanlights, while the larger center arch was provided with casement windows surmounted by a glass fanlight. The section of the gallery to the west of the stairway extension was partitioned off by the erection of a double jalousie door with a glass fanlight above. The solid doors at the top of the stairs were fitted with brass boxlocks, while the jalousies were apparently equipped with brass bolts. Hurricane bars were provided for the entire gallery." (p. 46)

Room 216. Northwest Bastion Gun Deck. "The flagpole shown in the northwest corner of the bastion in 1779 was not moved to the southwest bastion until sometime after 1919." (p. 82) "The bell in the cot on the northwest bastion was removed in 1836 or perhaps earlier." (p. 97) "The flagpole [was] located in the northwest corner of the northwest bastion. All subsequent documentary sources and illustrative materials show the flagpole in this same location until

1919.” (pp. 97-98) A guardhouse located on the water battery “was cut in two in 1826, and the parts were moved from the water battery to the northeast and northwest bastions. The hurricane of August 17, 1827, destroyed the artillery guardhouse which was apparently the one located in the northwest bastion, and a new one was made in the following year. Both guardhouses were repaired in 1834-35. The one in the northeast bastion was done away with when that bastion was roofed over in 1836. The guardhouse in the northwest bastion is shown at this time to the north of the bell cot and on the east side of the bastion. . . . The exterior of the guardhouse was painted green in 1836 to match the exterior woodwork of the fort. The guardhouse in the northwest bastion was thoroughly rehabilitated in 1840. . . . In 1852 the guardhouse was sold and removed from the northwest bastion, and it was apparently not replaced thereafter.” (pp. 98-99)

Beds and Bedding

Beds and bedding materials were requisite items wherever soldiers were stationed, and the barracks areas in Fort Christiansvaern contained at least as many of these basic articles as there were men garrisoning the structure. Available documentary evidence acquired from the national archives of the United States and Denmark provides no information about the appearance of the beds, save for the fact that they were fashioned of iron and apparently painted to prevent rusting. What may be an example of the pattern iron bed used in the fort during the 1830s, 1840s, and 1850s survives at Christiansted National Historic Site, although this bed may also be representative of the latter part of the nineteenth century (fig. 23). Yet, *Proceedings of the Colonial Council for the Danish-Westindia Possessions, 5th Session 1861 and the Extraordinary Session 1862* (St. Croix and Copenhagen, ca. 1862, pp. 41-42), suggests that “certain bed requisites” could be used for as many as fifty years by the Danish military in the West Indies; it is thus possible that the substantially constructed iron beds enjoyed such longevity and that the example in the park indeed dates from the earlier period. Another example of an iron military bed, this of a designated 1870 pattern, is in the collections of the Tojhusmuseet in Copenhagen.

The following information about beds, pillows, mattresses, and blankets came from documentary materials located at Rigsarkivet, specifically, from Kolonierne Centralbestyrelse. Kolonialkontoret Gruppesager til Vestindisk Journal, 1830-1852. Haerstyrken XVI.

Beds. Evidently, wooden beds were used at the fort until 1830, although there is evidence to suggest that hammocks saw frequent garrison use during the early history of Fort Christiansvaern. In that year, possibly because of termite infestation of the wooden beds, Governor-General von Scholten directed that a

prototype iron bedstead be fabricated. Von Scholten appears to have designed the bedstead himself. If drawings existed, they likely went to a blacksmith in Denmark who made the sample. In May 1830, Von Scholten contacted the military factory at Fredericksvaerk, Denmark, requesting the production of 425 iron beds based on his prototype for shipment to the West Indies. He asked that the order be completed as soon as possible because the beds were meant to replace the older (wooden?) beds. Each new iron bed was to cost 22 rigsdollars 48 shillings. The director of the manufacturing plant responded that the beds would be ready in September 1830, but he needed 4000 rigsdollars in advance to start the work. It was determined that the money should come from a special fund rather than from the normal military source because of the high number of beds ordered.

Presumably, the iron bedsteads arrived in the West Indies garrisons during the late fall of 1830. Additional iron beds were apparently shipped to the islands in 1848 and 1851 when the garrisons were increased. In February of the latter year the Fredericksvaerk plant was directed to produce "180 painted iron beds" at a cost of 18 rigsdollars each. These units, "carefully made of the best iron," actually cost 19 rigsdollars apiece. Three crates containing 18 iron beds were slated for delivery to the royal government on St. Croix. Distribution of the beds within garrison commands seemingly was procedural; they were first divided out among the underofficers, and then distributed by lot among the private soldiers. Based upon the known dimensions for mattresses, the sleeping surface of each iron bed likely measured about 74 inches long by 31 inches wide.

Mattresses and Pillows. At the time Von Scholten procured the new beds in 1830, he also placed an order with a saddler named Monich in Copenhagen for two specimen mattresses and pillows for one hospital bed and one barrack bed. In June 1830, he ordered 425 duck mattresses for use with the new beds. Each mattress measured 3 allen long and 1 1/4 allen wide (1 allen = 24.72 inches). Matching pillows were to be the same width and 1 1/2 allen "in girth." The mattresses were to be stuffed with horsehair, and each was to weigh 27 pounds. Cost for each mattress was 21 rigsdollars. The mattresses, apparently also manufactured at Fredericksvaerk, were to be delivered to Copenhagen at the beginning of October 1830, for shipment overseas. Through the years, many of the mattresses became soiled and damaged, requiring their replacement. Spanish troops ruined many during their stay on St. Croix in 1848. When additional beds were requisitioned in 1851, more mattresses were also ordered. (One notation suggested that horsehair stuffing could be obtained quickly and easily from America, while another recommended using coconut fiber instead.) Thirty mattresses, costing 5.65 rigsdollars apiece, were to accompany an order for 180 beds. In March 1851, 150 duck mattresses of the earlier dimensions, each stuffed with 27 pounds of horsehair and costing 10 rigsdollars, were packed at Fredericksvaerk for shipment to the islands. And in March 1852, twenty-four

crates containing 120 additional horsehair mattresses departed Copenhagen for the West Indies.

Sheets and Blankets. According to Royal Order No. 56, May 1, 1830, the iron beds identified by Von Scholten were to be accompanied by sheets and blankets. Each bed should have two sheets per year and one blanket every three years. Traditionally, Danish army blankets have been a grey color with the entire edge of another color. This appears to have been the case in the West Indies and at Fort Christiansvaern. In July 1830, the Royal General Custom Office in Copenhagen received an order for 425 woolen blankets for delivery to the West Indian troops. These, to be manufactured at the "poor house," were described as "fine woolen bed blankets with light blue borders." Total cost for the blankets was 2125 rigsdollars, or 5 rigsdollars each.

Exercise Equipment. In addition to the beds and bedding, there is evidence that unspecified gymnastic apparatus was sent to the West Indies at a cost of 1400 rigsdollars. The expense was considered to be high because the equipment was made of stronger wood and was painted to deter termite infestation. However, it is not known if the equipment was employed at Fort Christiansvaern.

FURNISHINGS PLAN

The interpretive period reflected in the furnishings proposed for Fort Christiansvaern is 1830-1855. Several factors influenced the decision to interpret this chronological span. By the 1830s the fort had largely attained its present structural configuration; physical changes after that time were minimal and negligibly altered its overall appearance. The designated period, moreover, represents the zenith of the Danish military occupation of St. Croix. It conforms generally with the tenure of Governor-General Peter von Scholten, whose administration of the Danish West Indies was marked by longevity and by significant social changes, particularly the emancipation of the slaves in 1848. Further, with some exceptions this period in the fort's history is characterized by a fairly constant use of patterned uniforms and equipment among the Danish West Indies command on St. Croix.

OPERATING PLAN

Based upon knowledge of room function and historical data about room contents, as well as present condition and accessibility, five rooms are recommended for furnishing. These comprise the dungeon (Room 001), the powder magazine (Room 102), the arsenal (Room 104), an officers' quarters (Room 106), and a barracks room (Room 131). In addition, two virtually empty cells (Rooms 117 and 118) can be interpreted as historic interiors.

Visitors enter Fort Christiansvaern through the sally port on the south side of the structure. Because each furnished unit is self-contained, no sequential traffic pattern is required. An unobtrusive security system, such as an infrared beam, is required for the barracks, arsenal, and officers' quarters. The contents of the furnished rooms vary, necessitating different barrier systems that will not impede wheelchair views or access. Visitors will have full access to the dungeon. The powder magazine will have barriers that allow visitors to walk into the center of the room. The officers' quarters will have barriers at the door, permitting only a few visitors to view the interior at one time; however, the barrier might be removed for tours. The barracks and arsenal will have a recessed entry so that more people will have access. In the barracks, the barrier will be on the south and west sides, with the north wall forming the other boundary. In the arsenal, the entry will extend into the room to accommodate two people at a time.

Several of the rooms require interior finish work before receiving furnishings. The powder magazine needs to be repointed and whitewashed and the wooden floor must be replaced. The brickwork in the arsenal must be repointed and the walls replastered. The officers' quarters needs extensive restoration to include the repair of wainscotting, reproduction and installation of wallpaper, and general painting. The dungeon and barracks require no work.

RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS

Dungeon (Room 001)

The room was sparsely furnished, containing only restraining devices for the prisoners incarcerated therein.

Object	Documentation	Source	Location
LEG SHACKLES, 2, iron	An iron staple in the west wall indicates the one-time presence of leg shackles.	Acquire (reproduction)	One each at north and west walls. Place staple in floor where it meets the wall to prevent damage to wall.

Powder Magazine (Room 102)

The room contained gun powder for use in firing the artillery surmounting the water battery, the ordnance emplaced on the roofs of the bastions, and the small arms ammunition. Stored in barrels, kegs, and boxes, the powder was distributed in the latter containers in response to munitions needs. Fire posed a constant threat. Because of the volatile nature of the contents of the magazine, wooden floors and tools made of wood and copper prevented sparks and consequent explosions from occurring. At Fort Christiansvaern, most of the artillery saw use only in ceremonial and commemorative activities.

The refurnished powder magazine represents the room during a typical day between 1830 and 1855. Barrels of powder are neatly arranged on racks with the tools for handling the substance. Kegs are placed near the entrance so they might be easily transported to the arsenal. Ever aware of fire danger, water buckets and a water barrel are poised near the door.

Powder Magazine (Room 102)

Object	Documentation	Source	Location
POWDER BARRELS, 50, wood	Royal Military Depot Account Books (hereafter cited as RMDAB) 1842, 1847, 1850.	Acquire (reproduction)	Arrange in racks along two aisles running from north to south on the east and west ends of room.
POWDER BAGS, 50, unfilled for pre-measured charges	RMDAB 1842, 1847, 1850; Royal Military Depot (hereafter cited as RMD) requisitions.	Acquire (reproduction)	On top shelf of rack.
RACK, 2, wood	Historic Structures Report (hereafter cited as HSR) notecards.	Acquire (reproduction)	Two each along inside of south wall on either side of doorway.
POWDER KEGS, 23, wood	RMD requisitions.	Acquire (reproduction)	On shelves.
AMMUNITION CHESTS, 7, wood, for small arms (muskets)	HSR notecards.	Acquire (reproduction)	North end of center aisle on a low pallet of wood.
TARPAULIN, 1	RMDAB 1830, 1842, 1850.	Acquire (reproduction)	On top of small arms ammunition.
SHOVELS, 2, wood	RMDAB 1842, 1847, 1850; RMD requisitions.	Acquire (reproduction)	Leaning against barrels to left of entrance.
POWDER CART, 1, wood	RMDAB 1842; RMD requisitions.	Acquire (reproduction)	Inside center aisle in middle of magazine
FIRE BUCKETS, 2, leather	RMDAB 1830, 1835, 1842, 1847, 1850; RMD requisitions. <i>The St. Croix Avis</i> mentions fire buckets at the fort.	Acquire (reproduction)	Against inside of south wall, either side of doorway.

Powder Magazine (Room 102)

Object	Documentation	Source	Location
WATER BARREL, 1, wood	RMDAB 1847, 1850; RMD requisitions.	Acquire (reproduction)—park collection includes a 100-gallon rum barrel	Outside, at left of entrance to magazine.

Arsenal (Room 104)

This room in the northeast bastion housed storage and repair facilities for the fort's ordnance materiel, including artillery and small arms. Muskets and swords and their appurtenances were stored in the arsenal. Munitions were loaded in the room, artillery components requiring repairs were taken there, and extra implements for servicing the guns could be found there. To prevent explosions of powder, which was brought in kegs from the magazine as required, spark-producing metal tools were avoided. Artificers, soldier mechanics proficient with these weapons and their service, worked in the arsenal.

The refurnished arsenal represents its appearance during a typical day. Muskets, bayonets and swords, and related accoutrements are stored in a wood rack placed against the south wall. The long laboratory table contains various articles associated with the preparation of munitions and repair of ordnance, including friction primers, laboratory knives, and fuse material. Ammunition chests containing projectiles of different calibres are stacked along a wall as are a set of artillery implements. Fire buckets are ever present. In essence, the room reflects both its utilitarian storage function as well as the vocation of the soldiers assigned duty in the arsenal of this artillery post.

A wayside exhibit will augment the furnished room, graphically describing the multi-purpose nature of the arsenal as the storeroom and repair facility for the post's ordnance materiel, as well as the place where the garrison's ammunition was prepared.

Object	Documentation	Source	Location
LABORATORY TABLE, 1	RMDAB 1830, 1835, 1847, 1850.	Acquire (reproduction)	Against west wall in northeast corner of room.
LABORATORY BENCH, 1	RMDAB 1842.	Acquire (reproduction)	In front of table.

Arsenal (Room 104)

Object	Documentation	Source	Location
POWDER MEASURES, 2, wood	RMDAB 1835, 1842, 1847, 1850.	Acquire (reproduc- tion)	On laboratory table.
POWDER MEASURES, 5, copper	RMDAB 1830, 1835, 1842, 1847, 1850.	Acquire (reproduc- tion)	On laboratory table.
LABORATORY TRAYS, 5, wood	RMDAB 1830, 1835, 1842, 1847, 1850.	Acquire (reproduc- tion)	On laboratory table.
CARTRIDGE PAPER AND MATERIAL TO ROLL CARTRIDGES	Common practice.	Acquire (reproduc- tion)	On laboratory table.
MUSKET RACK, wood, to hold 40 muskets and 40 swords	HSR notecards mention the presence of a musket rack.	Acquire (reproduc- tion)	Along south wall.
MUSKETS, 40, model of 1831	RMDAB 1842, 1847, 1850.	Acquire (reproduc- tion)	On musket rack. One musket to be dismantled on laboratory table.
MUSKET SLINGS, 40, leather	RMDAB 1847, 1850.	Acquire (reproduc- tion)	On muskets.
BAYONETS, 40, model of 1831	RMDAB 1842, 1847, 1850.	Acquire (reproduc- tion)	Reversed, on muz- zles of muskets.
SHORT SWORDS WITH SCAB- BARDS, model of 1840	RMDAB 1830, 1847, 1850.	Acquire (reproduc- tion)	On right part of musket rack along north wall.

Arsenal (Room 104)

Object	Documentation	Source	Location
FIRE BUCKETS, 2, leather	RMDAB 1830, 1835, 1842, 1847, 1850; RMD requisitions. <i>The St. Croix Avis</i> mentions fire buckets from the fort in its issue of January 23, 1853.	Acquire (reproduction)	Inside, on either side of doorway.
AMMUNITION CRATE, 1, wood, for 3-pounder	RMDAB 1830, 1842.	Acquire (reproduction)	On built-in shelving along north-east wall.
AMMUNITION CRATE, 1, wood, for 6-pounder	RMDAB 1842.	Acquire (reproduction)	On built-in shelving along north-east wall.
AMMUNITION CRATE, 1, wood, for 4-pounder	RMDAB 1830, 1835, 1842, 1847, 1850.	Acquire (reproduction)	On built-in shelving along north-east wall.
AMMUNITION CRATE, 1, wood, for grapeshot	RMDAB 1830, 1835, 1842, 1847.	Acquire (reproduction)	On built-in shelving along north-east wall.
AMMUNITION CRATE, 1, wood, for 18-pounder	RMDAB 1850.	Acquire (reproduction)	On built-in shelving along north-east wall.
AMMUNITION CRATE, 1, wood, for caseshot	RMDAB 1830, 1835, 1847, 1850.	Acquire (reproduction)	On built-in shelving along north-east wall.
SHELLS, 2, 18-pounder	RMDAB 1830, 1835, 1842, 1847, 1850.	Acquire (reproduction)	On laboratory table. One being fused, one complete.
FRICTION PRIMERS, 1 box	RMDAB 1842.	Acquire (reproduction)	On laboratory table.
LABORATORY KNIVES, 2	RMDAB 1835; RMD requisitions.	Acquire (reproduction)	On laboratory table.
POWDER KEGS, 2, wood	RMD requisitions.	Acquire (reproduction)	On laboratory table.

Arsenal (Room 104)

Object	Documentation	Source	Location
LABORATORY SCISSORS, 1 pair	RMDAB 1835; RMD requisitions.	Acquire	On laboratory table.
FUSE COIL, 1	RMDAB 1830, 1835, 1842, 1847, 1850.	Acquire (reproduction)	On floor, next to laboratory table.
FREE-STANDING RACK	No Danish documentation; a similar rack is described in the <i>Ordnance Manual for Officers of the United States Army, 1861</i> . Because no physical evidence supports a wall-mounted device, the arsenal at Fort Christiansvaern probably had a free-standing rack similar to that used by the U.S. Army.	Acquire	North wall, northeast corner.
ARTILLERY IM- PLEMENTS FOR 18-POUNDER (Rammer, Wormer, Sponge, Ladle), 4 sets	RMDAB 1850 (rammer); 1830, 1835, 1842 (wormer); 1835 (sponge); 1847, 1850 (ladle).	Acquire (reproduction)	On free-standing rack, north wall, northeast corner.
HANDSPIKES, 2	RMDAB 1830, 1835, 1842, 1847, 1850; RMD requisitions.	Acquire (reproduction)	On pegboard, north wall, northeast corner.
LINSTOCK, 1	RMDAB 1830, 1835, 1842, 1847, 1850.	Acquire (reproduction)	On pegboard, north wall, northeast corner.
AMMUNITION CHEST, 1, copper	Park collection.	Acquire (reproduction)	On laboratory table. Arranged with lid open, displaying fuse material within.
ARMOROR'S TOOLS	A complete set of gunsmith's tools were needed to dismantle muskets.	Acquire (reproduction)	On floor, east wall.

Arsenal (Room 104)

Object	Documentation	Source	Location
WOODWORK- ING TOOLS, small set	A small set of woodworking tools would be needed to make gun stocks and carriages.	Acquire (reproduction)	On floor, east wall.
TOOL BOXES	Tool boxes were used to store tools when not in use.	Acquire (reproduction)	On floor, east wall.
LANTERNS, 3	RMDAB 1830, 1835, 1847. There is evidence of hangers for lanterns in the ceiling.	Acquire	Top of vaults in ceiling.

Officers' Quarters (Room 106)

While the room was formally designated for the use of commissioned officers, the dearth of junior officers assigned to Fort Christiansvaern between 1830 and 1855 suggests that it most likely served non-commissioned officers in a day use capacity during most of that period. In that regard, the quarters served as a dining area, an informal receiving room, an office, and a meeting room, with the non-commissioned officers residing outside the fort. In keeping with its setting and the intended rank of its occupants, the room was wainscotted and wallpapered.

The refurnished room will provide a view of the quarters as utilized on a daily basis by one or more non-commissioned officers. The furniture in the room suggests the essentials for comfortable daily use and probably consisted of middle-class, civilian style mahogany pieces. The presence of other articles, like office supplies, reflects the use of the room for completing official assignments related to routine operation of the garrison.

Object	Documentation	Source	Location
DINING TABLE, 1	RMDAB 1851.	Acquire	Arranged in a north to south alignment in center of room to take advantage of breezes.
CHAIRS, 8	RMDAB 1851.	Acquire	Six arranged around dining table; one on each side of card table.

Officers' Quarters (Room 106)

Object	Documentation	Source	Location
CARD TABLE, 1	RMDAB 1851.	Acquire	In front of west window of room.
WASHSTAND, 1, probably with marble top	RMDAB 1851.	Acquire	In northeast corner of room.
WASH BASIN, 1, ceramic	Park collection. Pieces of ceramic wash basin have been salvaged from the fort grounds.	Acquire	On washstand.
PITCHER, 1, ceramic	Park collection. From archeological salvage on fort grounds.	Acquire	In wash basin on washstand.
WARDROBE, 1	RMDAB 1851.	Acquire	Center of north wall.
CORNER CUPBOARD, 1	RMDAB 1851.	Acquire	Southeast corner of room.
MIRROR, 1	RMDAB 1851.	Acquire	Above washstand.
SPITTOON, 1, brass	RMDAB 1842, 1847, 1850; RMD requisitions.	Acquire	On floor, near dining table.
CANDLESTICK, 1 pair, brass, with candle and hurricane shades	RMDAB 1842, 1847, 1850; RMD requisitions.	Acquire	One on dining table; one on card table.
QUILL PEN, 1	RMDAB 1847.	Acquire	On dining table.
INKWELL, 1, stoneware	Park collection. Artifact retrieved during archeological salvage.	Acquire	On dining table.
WAR ARTICLES, 1 copy	RMDAB 1830, 1847, 1850.	Acquire (reproduction)	On dining table.
ARTILLERY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1 copy	RMDAB 1847, 1850.	Acquire (reproduction)	On dining table.
STRAFFELIST (PUNISHMENT LIST), 1 copy	Rigsarkivet microfilm.	Acquire (reproduction)	On dining table.

Officers' Quarters (Room 106)

Object	Documentation	Source	Location
NON-COMMIS- SIONED OFFICER'S COATEE, 1, pat- tern of 1830	Standard Danish military dress.	Acquire (reproduc- tion)	Across chair back at dining table.
ARTILLERY SHORT SWORD, 1, pattern of 1840, and SWORD BELT, pattern of 1830	Barding, "Dansk-Vestin- diske Vaaben," p. 7.	Acquire (reproduc- tion)	Across back of chair.
FIELD CAP, 1, 1830 pattern	RMDAB 1847	Acquire (reproduc- tion)	On seat of chair.
PEGBOARD	Markings on the walls indi- cate the presence of a peg- board in this room.	Acquire (reproduc- tion)	Southeast wall, next to doorway.
GREAT COAT, 1, pattern of 1830	1830 uniform regulations; RMDAB 1847.	Acquire (reproduc- tion)	On pegs
SEVERAL FRAMED PIC- TURES, possibly period illustra- tions of the Chris- tiansted waterfront or maps of St. Croix or Denmark	Period practice.	Acquire (reproduc- tion)	On walls.
LANTERN, 1, with candles	Evidence of a hook used for a hanging lantern has been found in this room.	Park collec- tion	

Officers' Quarters (Room 106)

Object	Documentation	Source	Location
WALLPAPER	Park collection. Removed from historic structure.	Samples of wallpaper removed from the walls of the officers' quarters are unreproducible; paint walls lime green, the background color of the wallpaper	On walls.

Barracks In Southwest Bastion (Room 131)

Approximately one company of 40 soldiers occupied Fort Christiansvaern at various times during the period 1830 to 1855. Before 1836 Room 131 in the southwest bastion had been divided into imprisonment cells. During that year the room was converted into a barracks, and it received a wood floor. Research conducted for the *Historic Structures Report* indicates that the walls were probably limewashed and the woodwork painted white.

According to an 1836 plan of the garrison, the southwest bastion barracks could accommodate as many as nine men. This probably represented maximum strength, for placement of that many bunks and collateral furniture would have produced extremely crowded room conditions. More likely fewer men—perhaps five—actually occupied the barracks.

The refurnished room is to convey an orderly, military appearance, representing the barracks during midday when the troops are performing duties elsewhere. The bunks are made up with blankets arranged on top and with bedsheets and pillows in view at the head of each. One bunk might have only a mattress on top, perhaps folded, indicating the absence of one man. A simple wooden box-type footlocker sits at the foot of each bunk. One footlocker is opened to show items of clothing. Three wood cabinets, or closets, stand against the north and south walls, one of them opened to reveal contents of uniform dress items. Spittoons are placed strategically on the floor. The room is equipped with canvas or heavy linen blinds to regulate light and air flow, while lanterns provide light at nighttime. The overall appearance of the room is neat and well maintained.

Barracks In Southwest Bastion (Room 131)

Object	Documentation	Source	Location
BUNKS, 5, single, iron (of pattern in park collections), painted green, to accommodate 5 soldiers	Iron bunks are listed in the RMDAB 1842, 1847, and 1850 and are mentioned in the <i>St. Croix Avis</i> . Green paint for them is specified in HSR notecards citing Rigsarkivet documents. Based on known dimensions of mattresses in 1830, the bunks measured about 74 inches long by 31 inches wide. One in the park collection measures 78 inches long by 31 1/4 inches wide. Evidence in the form of a painted festoon on the north wall of the Southeast Bastion Barracks (Room 113) indicates the placement of the head of a bunk against that wall, suggesting that the remaining bunks in that room as well as in Room 131 were placed similarly.	Reproduce using original in park collection.	Along east and west walls, arranged lengthwise (90 degree angle with wall), with 2 along east wall and 3 along west wall.

Barracks in Southwest Bastion (Room 131)

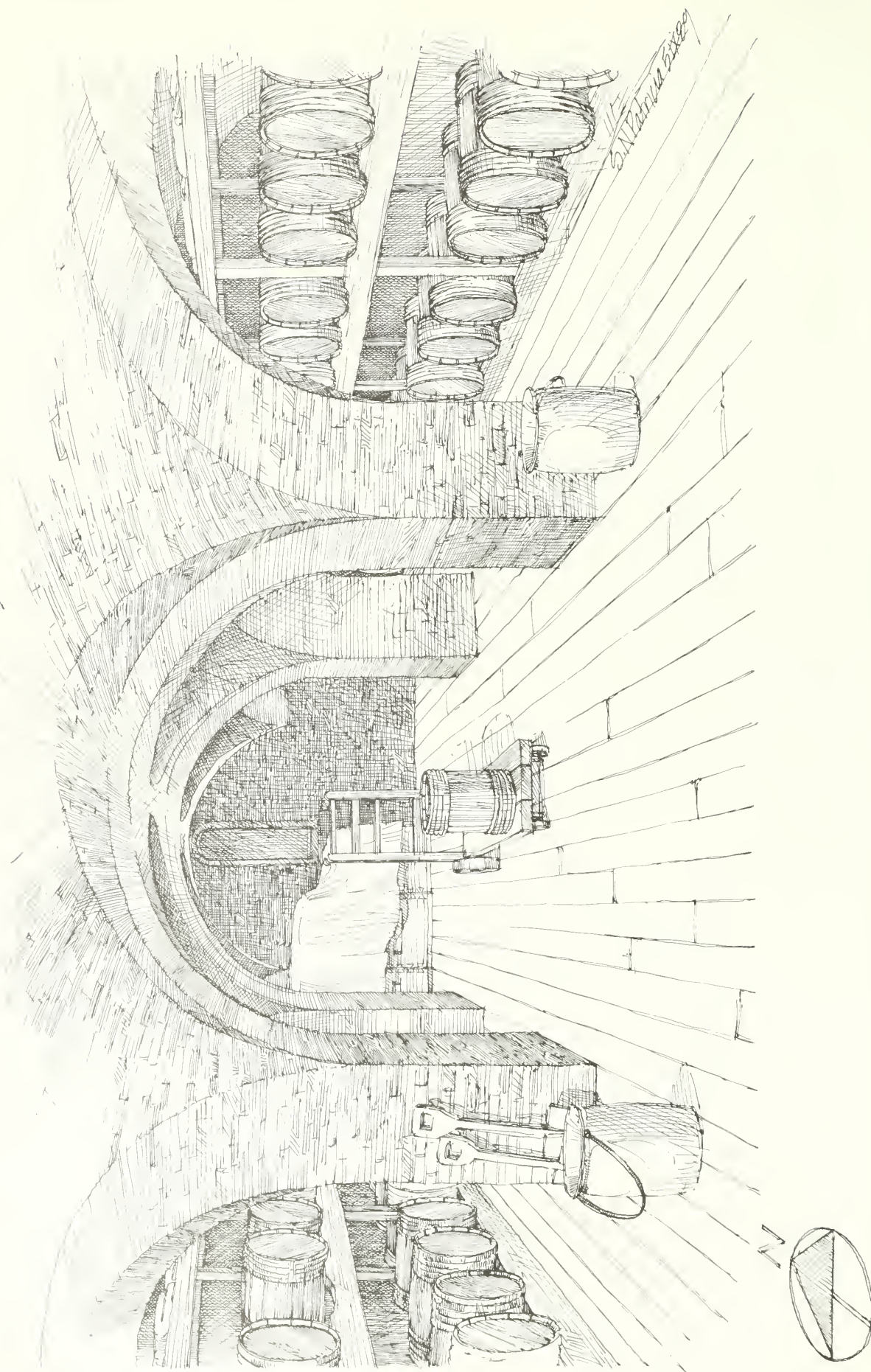
Object	Documentation	Source	Location
FOOTLOCKERS (wooden boxes), 5, wooden, painted green, with locks, and UNIFORM APPAREL, one pair white duck trousers, one red wool coatee, and one pair white duck gaiters	Boxes appear in the RMDAB, 1842, 1847, and 1850. Their color is specified in HSR notecards. An attributed Danish West Indies piece is located in the Guard Hussars Barracks Museum, Copenhagen. Uniform items are documented in the 1830 uniform regulations and in RMD requisitions. See Appendix A.	Acquire (reproduction)	Under bunks. Place uniform apparel in an open footlocker close to the door.
MATTRESSES, 5, horsehair filled, covered with duck	RMDAB, 1842, 1847, 1850. Also, RMD requisitions. See "Beds and Bedding" for measurements.	Acquire (reproduction)	Placed on bunks.
SHEETS, 5, duck linen	RMDAB, 1830, 1842, 1847, 1850; RMD requisitions. See "Beds and Bedding."	Acquire (reproduction)	On mattresses.
BLANKETS, 5, gray with light blue borders	RMDAB, 1830, 1842, 1847, 1850, 1851; RMD requisitions. See "Beds and Bedding."	Acquire (reproduction)	On bunks.
PILLOWS, 5, duck with horsehair filling	RMDAB, 1830, 1842, 1847, 1850. Pillows measured approximately 31 inches wide and were 37 inches in girth. See "Beds and Bedding."	Acquire (reproduction)	On the head of each bunk.

Barracks in Southwest Bastion (Room 131)

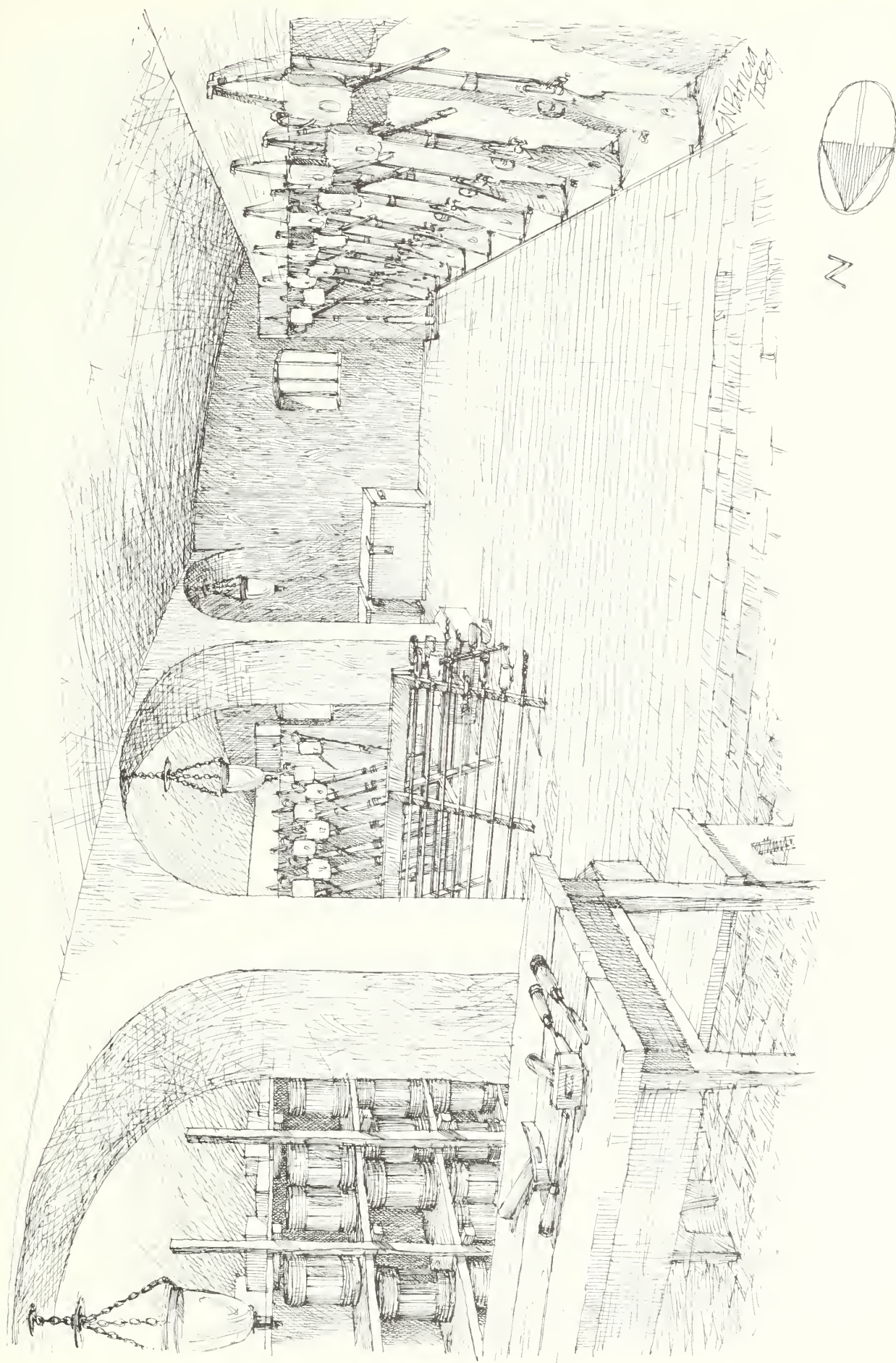
Object	Documentation	Source	Location
WOOD EQUIPMENT CLOSETS, two, 6-1/2' x 4' x 18"d, yellow pine, painted green, interior details: left side of cabinet contains a hanging bar, the right side three or four shelves (1 closet per 3 men = number issued [14] to garrison as of 1836),	HSR notecards; park collection.	Acquire (reproduction)	On north wall.
UNIFORM APPAREL, 1 chapkas [dress shakos], 1 button board, 1 dress coat, 1 cartridge box and sling, 1 sword and sword sling	RMDAB 1842, 1847, 1850. See Appendix A.	Acquire (reproduction)	On bed closest to door.
INTERIOR JALOUSIES, 4, for bastion windows	HSR, pp. 48-49.	Acquire (reproduction)	At bastion windows.
TABLE, 1, wood	RMDAB, 1835, 1842, 1847, 1850.	Acquire (reproduction)	South wall.
CHAIRS, 2, wood	Common practice.	Acquire (reproduction)	At each end of table.
SPITTOONS, 2, painted iron	RMDAB, 1842, 1847, 1850; RMD requisitions.	Acquire	On floor between bunks.
LANTERNS, 2, with candles	RMDAB, 1835, 1842, 1847.	Acquire	Hanging from the top of ceiling vault on north and south sides of room.

Working Drawings

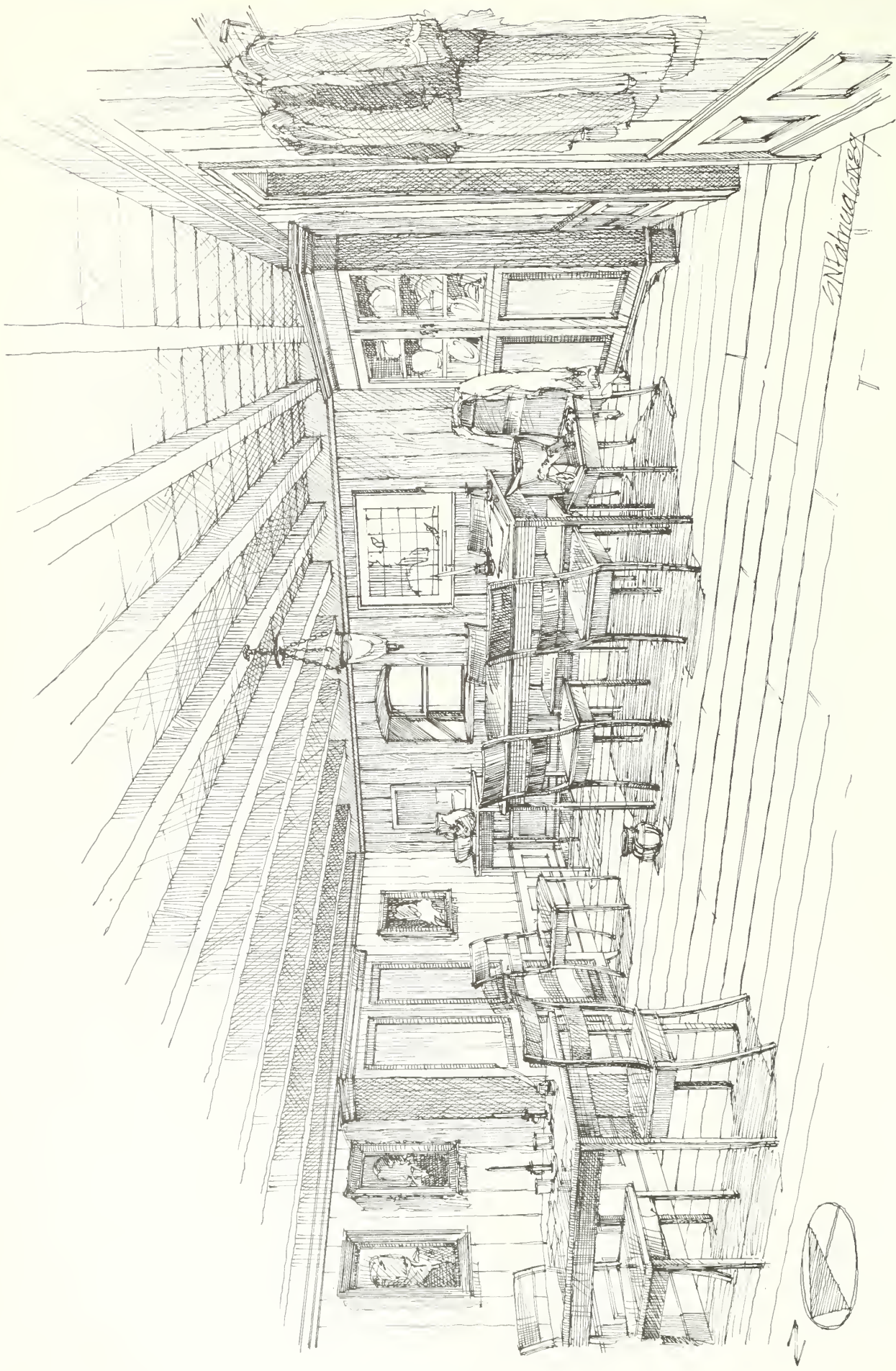
Powder Magazine (Room 102)



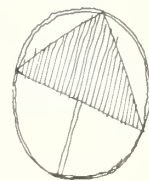
Arsenal (Room 104)



Officers' Quarters (Room 106)



Barracks in Southwest Bastion (Room 131)



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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

MILITARY UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS

The Organization Plans of 1829 and 1830 gave rise to a new series of Danish West Indian uniforms for the militia and royal troops respectively. Stylistically, they mirrored prevailing military fashions in Denmark, whose details were in turn adopted from a variety of countries, including Great Britain, France, Germany, and Poland. Although sartorially elegant, uniforms designated for use in the Danish West Indies were hardly practical, but neither were those of the other colonial powers in tropical regions. The only noticeable “concession” was the commonly-worn white trousers; otherwise the cut and weight of the coatee, headgear and equipment were identical to those worn on the continent. The regular forces retained the traditional red coatee, with silver or white trim, facings, and insignia for the infantry, and gold or yellow for the artillery.¹ All militia units adopted a base color of dark green, usually with silver or white trim and appointments regardless of branch of service.

Uniform regulations for the Royal West Indian Troops in the 1830s and 1840s were grounded in the Plan of October 5, 1830, Part III (“Uniforms and Schedules of Replacement”).² For the artillery, they may be summarized as follows:

For sergeants and corporals (infantry as well as artillery, and drum-majors):

Outer garments

Every year	1 uniform coat, with insignias of rank and epaulette 3 pairs duck trousers
Every 2d year	1 field cap
Every 3d year	1 greatcoat with mantle, with insignias of rank and epaulettes
Every 6th year	1 chapka with cords

¹ Christian V. Bruun, *Danske Uniformer* (3 vols.; Kobenhavn, 1837-45. Reprint, Kobenhavn: Forlaget ZAC, 1968). Although Bruun is ambiguous on this point, metal trim as well as embroidery was silver for officers and white for non-commissioned officers and privates in the artillery.

² RA, GTC: 1830, No. 119.

Under garments

Every year	1 neckcloth (stock) 2 pairs duck gaiters 1 sword knot 2 pairs of shoes 3 pairs socks 3 shirts
Every 2d yr.	1 extra pair of shoes

For artillerymen (as well as infantrymen and musicians [i.e., oboe-players and drummers]):

Outer garments

Every year	1 uniform coat, with insignias of rank and epaulette 3 pairs duck trousers
Every 2d yr.	1 field cap
Every 3d yr.	1 greatcoat with mantle, with insignias of rank and epaulettes
Every 6th yr.	1 chapka with cords

Under garments

Every year	1 neckcloth (stock) 2 pairs duck gaiters 1 sword knot 2 pairs of shoes 3 pairs socks 3 shirts
Every 2d yr.	1 extra pair of shoes

For recruits being sent out to the West Indies and soldiers being sent home

40 pairs kersey cloth trousers
40 pairs cloth gaiters
supplied every 2 years

The following costs were estimated for these uniform items. All values are given in Rigsdaler vestindisk Courant (Rdl. v. C.) and skilling (sk.) (96 sk. to the Rdl.):

Item	Cost each	Total/6 yrs
chapka	4.03 Rdl.	4.03 Rdl.
field cap	.74 "	2.22 "
uniform coat	7.86 "	47.16 "
duck trousers	1.33 "	23.94 "
duck gaiters (pair)	.46 "	5.52 "
neckstock	.17 "	1.02 "
shoes (pair)	1.42 "	34.08 "
shoe soles (pair)	.34 "	4.08 "
socks (pair)	.38 "	9.12 "
shirt	.94 "	22.56 "
greatcoat	9.88 "	19.76 "

Details for military uniforms and equipment used on St. Croix for the period from 1830 to 1855 are derived from a variety of sources.³ All types of military

³ Organization Plan of 1830; Bruun, *Dansk Uniformer*; Henry Morton, *Danish West Indian Sketchbook and Diary: 1843-1844* (Copenhagen: Dansk Vestindisk Selskab and St. Croix Landmarks Society, 1975); Heinrich Andreas Raupach, "Notebook and Sketches." Mss.; F.C. Lund, "1854: Garde, Infanterist, Jaeger, Dragon, Infanterieofficer." Color uniform plate, 1870; Inga Flemming Rasmussen, "Uniformer fra de Tidligere dansk vestindiske Oer: en Oversigt 1755 til 1917," *Vaabenhistorisk Tidsskrift* (Aarbog XXVII, pp. 79-102; and the collection of Christiansted National Historic Site and William F. Cissel.

artifacts with a St. Croix provenance are rare, resulting in a corresponding lack of precise measurements.

In keeping with the scope and purpose of this Historic Furnishing Report, only artillery uniforms and accessories in use from 1830 to 1855 will be described. As much detail as possible will be given for officers' uniforms in each category (both royal troops and the militia). Subsequent descriptions for non-commissioned officers and enlisted men will focus primarily on differences.

Royal West Indian Troops, 1830-1851

Officer, West Indian Artillery⁴

Headgear: High-crowned fore-and-aft hat in black beaver felt. The right side of the hat featured an elongated gold bullion loop, consisting of three cords laid side-to-side. A medium-sized, convex, gilt-metal button was centered at the bottom of the loop. This button may possibly have had an embossed design incorporating the crossed cannons of the Royal Artillery. The top of the loop broadened to enclose a cockade in the form of a silver "Dannebrog" cross on a red field. There was a tuft of narrow twisted gold bullion cords at each end of the fore-and-aft. A short spray of blue feathers was fastened behind the cockade.

Coatee: A tunic of superior-quality red wool, characterized by a short waist in front and clipped tails reaching to the back of the knee. Each tail had a pair of medium-width yellow turnbacks, which converged near the bottom. From the Bruun illustration (fig. 12), the coatee appeared to be closely fitted at the chest and sleeves. The rear of the coatee had a pair of scalloped pocket flaps at waist level, the "point" of each flap being secured to a partially exposed medium-sized plain, convex, gilt-metal button by a concealed loop. The coatee was single-breasted, with 12 large, plain, slightly-convex gilt-metal buttons down the front. The tall closed collar was dark blue, trimmed at the front and top edges with medium width gold bullion tape. The cuffs, also of dark blue, were peaked (scalloped) on the outer side of the sleeve, and trimmed at the upper and rear edges in medium-width gold bullion tape. The front and bottom edges of the collar, the front of the coatee, the side and bottom (scalloped) edges of the pockets, and top and rear edges of the cuffs had narrow yellow piping (3mm if latter nineteenth century Danish uniform design had any relevance). Epaulettes were constructed in the following manner: a base of stiff material (mostly rectangular, but clipped at the edges near the collar, and broadening to an oval at the sleeve/shoulder seam) was covered on the underside with dark blue wool cloth. The upper side of the "strap" featured scalloped gilt-metal "scales." A

⁴ Bruun, *Danske Uniformer*, I, 82; III, 128; figure 14.

convex gilt-metal “crescent” affixed over the oval portion of the epaulette surrounded a gilt metal device consisting of a winged artillery projectile surmounted by a crown. Rank was primarily determined by the length or absence of fringe (consisting of fine-to-medium diameter strands of twisted gold bullion wire) extending beneath the crescent: for example, second lieutenants had not fringe. Each epaulette was attached to the coatee by passing the rectangular strap through an embroidered gold bullion loop sewn near the sleeve/shoulder seam, and then fastened to the shoulder by an elongated hook attached to the underside of the epaulette strap. An aiguillette of gold bullion cord was worn over the right chest in the following manner: a single cord was fastened at both ends under the epaulette fringe, and passed under the right sleeve. Two tapered aiguillettes of plaited cord began at the front, fastened at the button below the collar, and hung down in the form of two plaited oval “discs,” each terminating in a large fringed “acorn.”

Trousers: Dark blue wool trousers with a broad bold bullion tape stripe at each outside seam were worn for parade- and full-dress. It is not known if linen trousers in white like the royal infantry, or perhaps in dark blue, were worn for everyday dress. The trousers were tapered and somewhat close fitting. The illustration in Bruun indicates fall front trousers fastened at the corners and at top center by bone buttons. A self-colored cloth strap was sewn in the inside bottom of each trouser leg, and worn around the shoe at the instep.

Neckcloth (stock): Black cloth material worn over the shirt, featuring a high collar and “skirt” at the base. It was most probably fastened by small hook-and-eyes at the front and by a bone button at the base of the throat.

Waist Sash: Broad bold bullion cloth sash with three equidistant narrow red stripes, fastened on the left (sword) side, with the two ends hanging down and terminating in tasseled knots. The method of fastening the sash at the waist (tying or hooking) cannot be determined.

Sword Belt and Hangers: Fabrication details for this item cannot be stated with any certainty based on Bruun’s illustration. The narrow waist belt and two adjustable sword suspension straps were most probably gold bullion tape or embroidered on a dark blue wool cloth foundation. All fittings were gilt metal. The waist belt fastened with a horizontal “S”-hook buckle (with stylized eagle head ends), which were retained by a pair of slides (each with a loop or “eye”). Each suspension strap had a small rectangular buckle, a snap hook, and a pointed tab at the tip. The set was worn under the coatee.

Footwear: Shoes were black leather, slip-on style, with low heels, and worn with gilt-metal spurs and rowels.

Non-Commissioned/Enlisted Ranks, West Indian Artillery

Czapka, or chapka: The description of this item can be stated with reasonable certainty on the basis of the basic material composition of uniform items described in the Organization Plan of 1830. In addition to the implications attending the use of the nomenclature *czapka*, the itemization of yellow “hangers” (*cordonner*) as an accessory is of primary importance in determining any further details. Based on that evidence, the artillery *czapka* was likely very similar to the model used by noncommissioned officers and enlisted men of the regular west Indian infantry, thus: a rounded crown (containing a suspension liner) and a visor, both of black leather, surmounted by an outward-flaring, four-sided top covered with dark blue wool. The chinstrap, of black leather with rectangular adjustment slides of yellow metal, was attached to each side of the crown by a large circular convex yellow metal disc embossed with a lion’s face. The upper front face of the *czapka* featured a large yellow metal “star” plate with radiating lines and a central device of a convex disc embossed with a crown surmounting the Royal Danish Coat of Arms (including supporters). The top edge of the *czapka* was trimmed with broad yellow cotton tape. A large oval metal cockade bearing a white “Dannebrog” cross on a red field within a concentric border was positioned on this trim above the helmet plate. The *czapka* had the following “cords” and “hangers”: two crescent-shaped plaited cords of yellow cotton, suspended from the top sides by rosettes, and hung front and rear. The one in front partially obscured the lower half of the helmet plate. Further, a small fringed “acorn” was hung from the top right-hand rosette, which descended in the form of a double cord lanyard with a retaining slide and then broadened at epaulette level to form to tapered *aiguillettes*. These were suspended from the button just below the collar, and then hung down as two oval plaited cord “discs,” each of which terminated in a large fringed acorn.⁵ A dark blue “pompon” may have been worn above the cockade for dress.

Field Cap: A listing of materials basic to the manufacture of this cap in the 1830 regulations implies, by the quantities mentioned, that it had a dark blue top, “poppy red” (*ponceau*) piping, and a leather visor. A pencil sketch of “three artillerymen . . . at Fort Christiansvaern,” although undated, probably represents the style used in the period 1830-51 because the artillerymen’s uniform coats conform exactly to the pattern in use at that time.⁶ This field cap, as shown, consisted of a short-topped, stiff-sided oval body that flared slightly outward and had a flat top, all of navy blue wool. A slightly-raised band of narrow-to-medium width encircled the cap at the top edge. A broad band, possibly of “poppy red” wool, was positioned along the bottom edge. This field cap had a black leather visor. The chinstrap was also of black leather, with small

⁵ For an illustration, see Bruun, *Dansk Uniformer*, I, 81 (figure 16 [detail]).

⁶ Raupach, Notebook and sketches.

rectangular adjustment slides. Two insignias were worn on the front of the cap; however, their positive identification is not possible because the caps were drawn in profile. They most likely are a small oval cockade in the Danish national colors (red and white) positioned on the upper band, and a smaller-scale helmet plate (possibly the Royal Danish Coat-of-Arms, including supporters) in yellow metal, with the lower edge parallel with the bottom of the lower band. (See fig. 15.)

Coatee: The same pattern and color for Royal Artillery officers, but of a lesser quality wool and with shorter tails. All buttons and metal insignia were of yellow metal. All tape trim was of yellow cotton. The construction and method of attachment of the epaulettes were essentially the same as for officers, except that they were more simple, all metal parts were yellow, and the retaining loop was yellow cotton. Rank was indicated by chevrons (one for lance-corporal, two for corporals, and three for sergeants) of medium-width yellow tape, in all probability positioned immediately below the tape trim, framing the peak, or scallop, of each cuff.⁷

Trousers: According to the Organization Plan of 1830, white duck trousers were apparently worn for everyday dress. It is not known if dark blue trousers may have been worn for parade dress. Fall front trousers fastened at the corners and at the top center by bone buttons.

Neckcloth (stock): The standard military pattern as described for officers.

Cross-Belts: Two broad white leather belts (approximately 2.5 inches wide) were worn crossed in front of and under the epaulettes. These suspended, on the left side, an integral sheath for a short sword ("hanger") and, on the right, a large cartridge box. Whether a cross-belt plate was worn, and if so of what design, is not known.

Cartridge Box: This cartridge box, of heavy black leather, was designated Model 1835, and was identical in most respects to the Model 1806 worn by the Danish Life Guards. Apparently, the principal differences were that the front flap of the M. 1835 was not as long as the M. 1806 and that it had a more pronounced scallop at the bottom.⁸ The interior of the cartridge box held two wood blocks, each drilled to hold fifteen pre-wrapped paper cartridges (three rows of five holes per block) (figs. 20a and b).

⁷ See, for example, Bruun, *Dansk Uniformer*. III, plate 21.

⁸ See Erik Trolldhuus Ovesen, "Patrontasker for Den kgl. Livgarde m.fl.," *Vaabenhistorisk Tidsskrift*, XVI (October 1983), pp. 178-82.

Footwear: Shoes were black leather, with low heels. It cannot presently be determined whether these were a slip-on style or the one eyelet-pair type worn by the West Indian Military Force by 1854.⁹ These were worn with low-cut duck gaiters, worn under the trouser legs with a retaining strap passing around the shoe at the instep (fig. 28).

Overcoat: This caped wool overcoat, or greatcoat, is rather reminiscent of the infantry overcoat used by federal troops during the Civil War.¹⁰ It was worn on guard duty (primarily nighttime) in the West Indies. An example, stamp-dated 1843, is housed in the collections of the Tojhusmuseet, Copenhagen. From a photograph of this item, the overcoat was single-breasted, with a rise-and-fall collar, and a short cape extending approximately one-third the distance to the elbow. The sleeves appear to be cuffless. The coat extended to halfway the length of the calves of the legs. A pair of vertically-slit hand warmer pockets were located toward the back of the coat, positioned slightly below elbow level. The specified color was "light blue," although the example is blue-grey. The coat was fastened by approximately eight cloth-covered, self-colored buttons that extended from the base of the throat to wrist-level; approximately seven similar buttons fastened the cape up the front.

Several graphic and documentary sources in the Rigsarkiv relevant to the uniforms of the West Indian Troops (1830-1851) appear anomalous to the foregoing descriptions:

- 1) A hand-colored print of Bruun's "Major of the West Indian Artillery" in the Rigsarkiv, Copenhagen, shows a base coat color of dark blue, with royal blue collar, cuffs, and epaulette underlay. Further, a Fort Christiansvaern inventory dated 1847 describes "1 dark blue uniform coat with artillery insignia" and "3 dark blue uniform jackets." These descriptions are at variance with both the uniform material specifications set forth in the Organization Plan of 1830 and Bruun's description accompanying the above mentioned 1837 print. One possible explanation is that the base color for the West Indian Artillery coatee may have changed from red to dark blue sometime in the 1840s, while retaining the pattern or "cut" of the coatee. Since the Danish Army did not abandon the red coatee in favor of a double-breasted dark blue coat until 1849, it is unlikely that the foregoing references indicate the later double-breasted style.
- 2) Annual Accounts for the Royal Military Depot at Christiansted indicate that the cross-belts worn by non-commissioned officers and men were stocked in linen by 1851, contrary to the standard white leather. The new

⁹ See Erik Trolldhuus Ovesen, "Sko til den Vestindiske Haerstyrke," *Vaabenhistorisk Tidsskrift*, XIX (March 1986), p. 100.

¹⁰ See Francis G. Lord, *The Civil War Collector's Encyclopedia* (New York: Castle Books, 1965), p. 302.

1849 Danish uniform replaced the white cross-belts with a simple black leather waist belt for suspending equipment. It is possible that no replacement stocks of white leather cross-belts were sent out to the West Indies between 1849 and 1851 (at which time the new uniform was introduced with the arrival of the vestindiske Haerstyrke) as a consequence of prioritized supplies during the Schleswig-Holstein War of 1848-50. On the other hand, the linen cross-belts have reflected an unofficial local experiment in "tropicalized" equipment.

- 3) References to "a light-blue coat, used" in the 1847 inventory at Fort Christiansvaern cannot presently be explained.

The West Indian Military Force (1851)

In 1849, the Danish Army abandoned its traditional red coatee, choosing a shorter-length, dark blue coat after the Prussian example. The West Indian Military Force (vestindiske Haerstyrke) introduced this new style with its advent in 1851. The new uniform was a radical departure from preceding styles, reflecting lessons learned since the outbreak of the first war over Schleswig-Holstein in 1848. The double-breasted coat, which had an even-edged skirt, was dark blue with self-colored collar and cuffs. The collar had a pair of broad patches, which for the artillery were carmine in color. Each patch had two narrow loops embroidered horizontally, with a small button at the left edge of each loop. The front and bottom edges of the collar, front of the coat, and scallop and rear edge of the cuffs were piped in carmine. Buttons and other metal fittings continued to be gilt for officers and yellow for other ranks. Epaulettes continued to indicate rank, with distinctions in grade among officers denoted by one to three rosettes or "pips" (for example, a captain wore three "pips"; fig. 26). In addition, non-commissioned officers wore one to three chevrons on both arms above the cuff scallop. Trousers worn by the artillery in the West Indies remained white duck, with light-blue "cloth" trousers for dress and inclement weather; for officers, the former gold stripe along each outer seam were discontinued. A dark blue kepi with carmine piping, a small oval cockade in the Danish national colors (red and white), and a black leather visor and chinstrap was worn (fig. 27). The color of load-carrying leather equipment, which was no longer worn crossed, was changed to black.¹¹

¹¹ Richard Knotel, Herbert Knotel, and Herbert Sieg, *Uniforms of the World* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1980), p. 62; Inga Flemming Rasmussen, "Artilleriets uniformer og faner gennem 300 aar. 1685-1984," *Dansk Artilleri-Tidsskrift* (August 1984), p. 172.

In 1850, an effort (undertaken primarily by the military authorities in Christiansted) had been made to determine the use of suitable “tropical” clothing by the British Army stationed in their West Indian colonies.¹² This study resulted in a detailed proposal for the re-uniforming of the regular forces in the Virgin Islands.¹³ Those recommendations ultimately adopted (the substitution of cotton shirts and socks for example) seem woefully inadequate vis-a-vis the retention of wool uniform coats and greatcoats, they should nevertheless be viewed as a serious effort toward providing greater physical comfort for the troops.

After 1851, uniform standards were set forth in the “Regulations for the Danish West Indian Military Force’s Clothing and Arming”:¹⁴

For Commandoskriveren (?), sergeant-pyrotechnicians (Fyrvaerkere), sergeants, corporals, lance-corporals (undercorporaler), musicians, and privates of the infantry and the artillery (bombarderer), but not including Transconstabler or the Kingshill Detachment:

Outer garments	
Every year	1 uniform coat, with insignias of rank 2 pairs duck trousers 1 sword knot ¹⁵ 1 pair light blue field cap ¹⁶
Every 2d yr.	1 pair light blue cloth trousers

12 RA, KC: KGVJ Haerstyrken XVI. Governor-General of Barbados to Governor-General of Danish Antilles, August 6, 1850.

13 RA, KC: KGVJ Haerstyrken XVI. “Proposal for the Equipment Regulations for the West Indian Military Force,” December 30, 1850.

14 RA, KC: KGJV, Haerstyrken XVI, April 29, 1855.

15 Although the 1855 uniform regulations consistently call for a light-blue kepi for all branches, this detail may have been short-lived (if not ignored) by the artillery, who traditionally wore dark blue. See figure 27 for a typical Danish artilleryman’s kepi of the 1850s.

16 Silver and red sabre knots (Sabelgvaster) were worn by Commandoskriveren, Commandeersergenter, and Fyrvaerkerer; for examples, see Nilsson (1987 1:10-1, figs. 2 and 3). All other underofficerer (non-commissioned officers) and men wore a sabre knot consisting of a “strap” surmounted by a “top,” “stock,” “crown,” and “tassel” of “gold and red” worsted wool (Nilsson 1987 3:97-100). For the general design of the latter type, see figure 33.

Under garments

Every year	1 neckcloth (stock) 4 cotton ("stout") shirts 4 pairs cotton socks 4 pairs ankle shoes for NCOs, or 2 pairs for corporals and EM 1 pair extra soles
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Weapons and Leather Equipment

Issued once	1 infantry rifle ¹⁷ 1 bayonet for the above 1 black leather rifle sling 1 infantry sabre w/scabbard ¹⁸ 1 NCO sabre w/scabbard ¹⁹ 1 black leather waist belt with sword hanger 1 drum with drumsticks 1 black leather drum strap 1 trumpet 1 Banderolle 1 fife 1 fife-case of brass
Every 4 yrs.	1 pair drum tassels
Every 8 yrs.	1 bread bag with strap 1 canteen with strap ²⁰
Every 6th yr.	Additionally, the following "field" or guard-duty greatcoats were issued to the infantry: 20 at Kingshill and 30 each at Christiansted and Frederiksted

¹⁷ Either the Model 1828 or the Model 1831/48, both converted to percussion. (See Appendix B "Military Small Arms.")

¹⁸ This sabre was possibly the Infantry Model 1854. See Appendix B "Military Small Arms."

¹⁹ Either the non-commissioned officer's sabre (Model 1831) or, more likely, the battalion sergeant-major's sabre (Model 1854). For a description of the latter, see Appendix B "Military Small Arms."

²⁰ The Model 1831 canteen consisted of a glass flask covered with leather, and suspended by a leather strap (Moller 1968 2:55; see also fig. 25).

For any of the above ranks assigned to the Kingshill [cavalry] Detachment, as well as Trainconstabler:

Outer garments

Every year	1 uniform coat, with insignias of rank
	2 pairs duck trousers
	1 sword knot ²¹
	1 light blue field cap
	1 pair light blue trousers
	1 pair riding boots ²²
	1 pair screw-on iron spurs
Every 4th yr.	1 leather saber knot ²³
Every 6th yr.	1 cavalry greatcoat

Under garments

Every year	1 neckcloth (stock)
	2 pairs of shoes
	3 pairs socks
	3 shirts

21 See also footnote no. 15.

22 These were used only by Transconstabler.

23 Many variants exist of the Model 1842 leather sabre knot; see Nilsson (1987 2:51-53, figs. 21a and 22a-c).

Weapons and Leather Equipment

Issued once	1 rifled "breech-loading" carbine with accessories and black leather sling ²⁴ 2 rifled "breech-loading" pistols with accessories ²⁵ 1 cavalry sabre (for example, the cavalry boardsword [Rytterpallask], Model 1843) with black leather hanger
Every 8 yrs.	1 bread bag with strap 1 canteen with strap

For soldiers being sent home to Denmark from the West Indies

2 pairs wool socks
2 flannel shirts
1 light blue cloth trousers

²⁴ Possibly a reference to either the cavalry carbine, Model 1836/49 or the "chamber-loading" carbine, Model 1841. For descriptions, see Appendix B "Military Small Arms." Although the 1855 Regulations call the unspecified weapon a "breech-loader" (Baglader), true conversions of that type (the Models 1848/65 and 1854/65), which utilized a self-contained cartridge, were not issued until 1865! It is further known that only percussionized arms (for example, the Models 1828 and 1831/48) were sent out of the West Indies in 1853 to re-equip the military force.

²⁵ Since the uniform regulations make reference to "rifled pistols," this would have to refer to the Model 1851 pillar-breech (Taprifsel) pistol. See Appendix B "Military Small Arms."

The following costs were estimated for these uniform items. All values are given in Rigsdaler vestindisk Courant (Rdl. v. C.) and skilling (sk.). There were 96 skilling to the Rigsdaler):

Item	Cost each	Total/8 yrs.
uniform coat	5.73	45.84
cloth trousers	4.09	32.72
duck trousers	1.13	18.08
infantry greatcoat	8.20	8.20
cavalry greatcoat	17.30	17.30
field cap	1.20	9.60
riding boots (pair)	5.84	46.72
silver sword knot	3.16	25.28
worsted wool knot	.36	2.88
leather sword knot	.23	.46
drum tassels (pair)	.40	.80
Banderolle	1.32	1.32
screw-on iron spurs	.56	4.48

APPENDIX B

MILITARY SMALL ARMS

Firearms of the Regular Forces and the Militia

A May 1836 reference to military firearms at Fort Christiansvaern speaks of the “cleaning and oiling of 206 old ‘Minie-rifles.’”¹ This may well have referred to the flintlock Model 1822, which the Danes had purchased from the French. The fact that these weapons were described as “old” skirted the issue of obsolescence for both small arms and artillery supplied to the troops in the Danish West Indies in comparison with units on the continent. This situation was not novel, for colonial troops regardless of nationality, were more often than not armed with what may be termed “cast-offs” resulting from weapon-upgrades in the mother country. The “old” rifles of the 1836 citation were to serve an additional four years before being replaced.

Musket, Model 1822 (“ex-French”)—French manufacturer. Ignition type: flintlock. Barrel: smoothbore, caliber 17.4mm (.68”), 103cm (40.6”) in length, with fixed rear sight; secured to the stock by three bands. Hardware: all iron fittings except brass trigger guard. Stock: full-length, probably walnut (*Arms Gallery*, 1982, no. 1288, pp. 56, 156).

In April 1840, the Generaltoldkammer (which administered Denmark’s colonial affairs at that time) inquired of Kronborg about supplying 300 rifled muskets, Model 1831, for the West Indian Troops. The request was approved that same year. The weapons were drawn from existing arsenal stocks. In addition, 30 of the so-called “non-commissioned officer rifle” of the Model 1829 were sent out. The barrels were stamped on the left side (approximately below the rear sight) with the following designations: “V.T.” (Vestindisk Tropperr, or West Indian Troops), the company number (“1” for St. Croix, “2” for St. Thomas), and the military issue number. A Model 1831 in a private Danish collection has these marks preceded by “C.W.F.” (Christian Werns Fort, or Fort Christiansvaern). The following serial numbers of Model 1831s were sent to St. Croix: “V.T. 1.C. Nos. 24-153,” for a total of 130 weapons. Of the “non-commissioned officer rifles,” Model 1829, sent to the Danish West Indies, numbers 1

¹ RA, BLA:PG, 1885-40.

through 18 were also sent to St. Croix, and issued to sergeants there. The underside of each barrel was proofed near the breech plug with the crowned cypher of Christian VIII.²

Rifled Musket, M. 1831—Weapon designed by Jorgen Christian Kurtzhals and manufactured at the Kronborg Gevaerfabrik (Kronborg Arms Factory). Ignition type: flintlock. Barrel: caliber 16.9mm(.66"), with six grooves, fixed rear sights secured to the stock by three iron bands. Model 1831s sent to the West Indies had bronzed barrels and hardware and case-hardened locks. Stock: full-length walnut. Overall length (excluding bayonet): 131.0cm (51.57"); 187.0cm (73.62") with the bayonet attached. Total production: 7,250 between 1831-40 (*Arms Gallery*, 1982, no. 1288, p. 42).

Non-Commissioned Officers' Rifle, M. 1829—No details on this rifle are presently available.

These weapons gave local service for 12 years. Then, as part of the re-equipment of the new vestindiske Haerstyrke (West Indian Military Force), 66 Model 1828s, converted to percussion, and 18 "pillar-breech" (Tapriffel) rifled muskets Model 1831/48 were sent from Denmark in 1853, followed the next year by an additional 66 Model 1828s. The unconverted Model 1831s were sold at public auction at the Tojhusmuseet, Copenhagen, in 1855, for 2 to 3 Rigsbankdaler per musket.³

Rifle, M. 1828—Ignition type: percussion, 1846 conversion from flintlock. Barrel: round, rifled (replacement for the original smoothbore); caliber 17.8cm (.70"), 104cm (40.9"); with three-stage folding leaf rear sight; secured to the stock by three bands. Hardware: All iron except for brass trigger guard. Stock: full-length, possibly walnut (*Arms Gallery*, 1982, no. 1289, pp. 56-156).

² Jesper Godvin Hansen, "Den Riffede Musket M. 1831 og dens Varianter," *Vaabenhistoriske Tidsskrift*, XVI (February 1983), pp. 41-42.

³ Ibid., pp. 42-43.

Rifle, M. 1831/48 (percussion)—This is the Model 1831 musket (for description, see Rifled Musket, M. 1831, above), with the following differences. Ignition type: percussion, converted from flintlock, utilizing Weng's system. Rear sight: two-stage folding leaf sight, replacing the original fixed sight.

For unexplained reasons, the Model 1831/48 was not held in high regard in the West Indies. On January 3, 1857, the Danish Ministry of War gave instructions to the Artillery Brigade to the effect that unpaid-for Model 1831/48s should be exchanged for the Model 1848 Tapriffel.⁴

Rifle, Model 1848—Ignition type: percussion. Barrel: round, becoming octagonal near the breech; rifled, caliber 16.9mm (.66"); with Dahlhoff's arched rear sight with long base; length 91cm (35.8"). Hardware: browned iron fittings except brass trigger guard and buttplate. Stock: full-length, possibly walnut (*Arms Gallery*, 1982, no. 1287, pp. 56, 156).

According to the Regulations for the West Indian Military Force (1855), the the Cavalry Carbine, M. 1836/49; "Chamber-Loading" Carbine, M. 1841; and "Pillar-Breech," M. 1854, presumably were scheduled for issue, but Danish records do not document that they were distributed.

Cavalry Carbine, M. 1836/49—French manufacture. Ignition type: percussion, 1849 conversion from flintlock. Barrel: round, rifled; caliber 17.5mm (.68"); fixed rear sight. Hardware: iron, except brass barrel band, trigger guard, and buttplate. Saddle ring on left side. Stock: dark walnut (*Arms Gallery*, 1982, no. 1263, pp. 54, 154).

⁴ Ibid., p. 43.

OR

“Chamber-Loading” Carbine, M. 1841—Constructor: N.J. Lobnitz. Ignition type: percussion, with access to chamber by means of lever on right-hand side. Barrel: octagonal, rifled, with six grooves; caliber 15.5mm (.61"); fixed rear sight. Special feature was the so-called “trigger-guard lock.” In use by the Hussar Regiment, 1841-55 (Thorvald Moller, *Gamle danske Militairvaaben* [2 vols.; Kobenhavn: Host and sons, 1968], II, 18, no. 2).

“Pillar-Breech” Pistol, M. 1854—Manufacturer: A. Francotte, Liege, Belgium. Ignition type: percussion, with ring-type hammer. Barrel: round, rifled; caliber 15mm (.59"); with two-stage folding leaf rear sight graduated at 25 and 75 Alen (51' to 151'); length 30cm (11.8"); secured to stock by one band. Hardware: iron and German silver. Stock: this pistol has a detachable buttstock for greater range, effectively converting the pistol into a carbine; all wood dark walnut (*Arms Gallery*, 1982, no. 1303, pp. 57, 158).

In addition, the M. 1829 musket and the M. 1830 musket were issued to the St. Croix Militia from 1830 to 1852.

Musket, M. 1829—Manufactured by Kronbord-Gevaerfabrik. Ignition type: flintlock with safety (i.e., half-) cock. Barrel: round, becoming octagonal near the breech; smoothbore, caliber 17.6mm (.69"). Barrel, lock, and ramrod of browned iron; other fittings of brass. Stock: full-length beechwood. An eight-sided brass plaque bearing the following design was inlet in the right side of the buttstock: crown/St./cross/1830 and the weapon's military issue number. The musket had a plug-in bayonet with a special locking system designed by Christian Wilcken Kyhl. Overall length: 134.9cm (53.11") overall (excluding bayonet). Weight: 4.37kg (9.63 lbs.). Tojhusmuseet, Copenhagen, has two examples: serial numbers “111” and “112” (Barding, “Dansk-Vestindiske Vaaben,” p. 8).

Musket, M. 1830—This weapon was almost identical to the Model 1829, described above, except for a smaller caliber, i.e., 17.2mm (.87"); reduced overall length to 125.2cm (49.29"); and weight pared to 3.52kg (7.76 lbs.). The purpose for changes warranting a new model designation in the very short span of one year are presently not known. The Tojhusmuseet, Copenhagen, has one example (Barding, “Dansk-Vestindiske Vaaben,” p. 8).

Edged weapons (excluding bayonets) were used on St. Croix by the regular forces and the militia between 1880-55. Militia issue weapons are specifically noted:

Short Sword, M. 1830 (Militia)—Hilt: two-part cast brass, with an off-centered pommel edged with stylized acanthus leaves. Grip: bears the following design on both sides—crown/St./cross/1830. Blade: straight, double-edged, with a tapered point. Scabbard: black leather sheath with brass fittings. Overall length: 76.2cm (30"). Weight: 0.88kg (1.94 lbs.). (Barding, "Dansk-Vestindiske Vaaben," p. 8.)

Infantry Sabre ("Hanger"?), M. 1834—Hilt: brass, with a globular pommel, heart-shaped cross guard, and a slightly-flattened "D"-shaped knuckle bow. Grip: spindle-shaped ribbed brass. Blade: generally straight, with the rib running its greater length, and the last third of the blade curving toward the point. Ricasso usually stamped with abbreviated designation for Danish unit. Scabbard: black leather sheath, with brass fittings (*Arms Gallery*, 1982, no. 1087, pp. 42, 135).

Artillery Sabre, M. 1840—Hilt: slightly curved, with "D"-shaped knuckle bow and narrow cross guard. Grip: ribbed brass. Blade: straight and double-edged, with a clipped point 62.6cm (24.6") long and 3.5cm (1.4") wide at the ricasso. Scabbard: black leather sheath with brass fittings. Overall length: 76.5cm (30.1"). (Barding, "Dansk-Vestindiske Vaaben," p. 7.)

Cavalry Broadsword, M. 1843 (Haerstyrke)—Hilt: iron, with the grip-back and flat-topped pommel of one piece, as is the hand guard (the latter having a teardrop-shaped cutout in the lower half of the knuckle bow). Grip: dark brown leather, wrapped with parallel rows of twisted brass wire. Blade: slightly curved and single-edged, with broad fuller or blood-gutter, and a spear point. The ricasso is stamped with the Soligen maker and abbreviated designations for Danish units. Scabbard: iron, with two carrying rings and a heavy drag (*Arms Gallery*, 1982, no. 1107, pp. 43, 137).

Infantry "Side Arm" (Sidevaaben), M. 1854—Hilt: cast-brass in the Imperial Roman short sword style, with a flattened pommel, short cross guard, and circular quillons. Grip: ribbed brass. Blade: straight, double-edged, with a spear point. Scabbard: black leather sheath with brass fittings (*Arms Gallery*, 1982, nos. 1099, 1100, pp. 42, 136-37).

Sabre for Commandeersergenter, M. 1854—Hilt: Tombac (copper-zinc alloy), with "D"-shaped knuckle bow and two branches and a downward-curved quillon terminating in a flat disc. Grip: sharkskin wrapped with parallel rows of twisted brass wire. Blade: curved, with raised rib and yelman. Scabbard: black leather sheath with Tombac fittings. This edged weapon was derived from a German Fusilier sabre (*Arms Gallery*, 1982, no. 1081, pp. 42, 135).

In conclusion, a brief note on bayonets is appropriate. All Danish military firearms prior to 1867 utilized socket bayonets with triangular blades. Bayonet scabbards consisted of a black leather sheath with brass fittings.

APPENDIX C

DANISH ARTILLERY AT CHRISTIANSTED, 1830-1855

The primary sources for types of artillery and their placement at Fort Christiansvaern for the period 1830-55 is a plan numbered "10," dated March 1836, by two officers of the Christiansted garrison, Gjellerup and v. Friis,¹ as well as labor and material accounts for Fort Christiansvaern in the Rigsarkivet.² These indicate the following guns in designated positions in 1836:

Water Battery	18-pounders x 8
Northeast Bastion.....	3-pounders x 4
Southeast Bastion.....	4-/6-pounders x 5
Southwest Bastion.....	4-/6-pounders x 5
Northwest Bastion.....	4-/6-pounders x 5
Ravelin Yard.....	3-pounder x 1

Four 10-pounder howitzers are also recorded in 1837. With the exception of the 3-pounder atop the canteen in the Ravelin Yard, which was mounted on a field carriage, the foregoing cannons were mounted on fortress-type carriages appropriately scaled to barrel size. A later, although undated, schematic plan of artillery at Fort Christiansvaern (obviously postdating 1836 but predating 1878 when the Fort was demilitarized) shows the following arrangement:

Water Battery	18-pounders x 8
Northeast Bastion.....	3-pounders x 4
Southeast Bastion.....	6-pounders x 5
Southwest Bastion.....	6-pounders x 5
Northwest Bastion.....	6-pounders x 5

By that time,³ the small field gun had been removed from atop the canteen by the main gate.³ A survey of Danish cannon remaining at Christiansted National Historic Site indicates the following were used at Fort Christiansvaern during the period from 1830 to the late 1850s (Tojhusmuseet 196-):

1 Olsen, *Historic Structures Report*, p. 193.

2 BLA:SBI, 1825-39; PG, 1835-46; and R+PK, 1842-50.

3 NA, SBI: 187-.

Danish naval iron 18-pounders of the Model of 1692. These were cast by Danish order at the gun-foundry at Laurvig, Norway. This type was used both on warships and in fortresses, and were brought by warship to St. Croix in 1790. The right trunnion cap featured a crowned “L,” indicating the County of Laurvig. The left trunnion cap showed the year of casting; of the five examples of this type at Fort Christiansvaern, three are dated 1784 and two are dated 1786. Each gun had a series of Roman numerals incised at the breech, indicating the weight upon delivery from the foundry. This archaic Danish system of weights can be translated as follows: 1 skippund = 320 pund = 160 kilograms = 352.74 pounds; 1 lispund = 16 pund = 8 kilograms = 17.64 pounds; 1 pund = 500 grams = 0.5 kilograms = 1.10 pound. The first 3 to 4 numerals indicated skippund; the second set showed lispund; and the third set, pund. Thus, XIII.VIII.XI = 13 skippund, 8 lispund, and 11 pund, or 4,738.8 pounds. The average weight of the guns of this pattern at Fort Christiansvaern is 4,658.9 pounds. See figures 30-1.

The following table presents selected maximum ranges for this gun using solid shot; distances have been converted from the archaic Danish system of linear measure, Alen, into English measure (1 alen = 2.058 feet):⁴

Elevation in Degrees	Powder Charge in Degrees				
	7.5 lbs	6 lbs	4.5 lbs	3 lbs	1.5 lb
1	8643.6	7820.4	7203	5968.2	4527.6
3	8849.4	7408.8	7820.4	7408.8	5556.6
5	8437.8	8437.8	8437.8	7408.8	5556.6

Danish iron 6-pounders of the Model of 1834. These guns were cast for the Danish army at the gun-foundry at Aaker, Sweden, in 1840, although examples of this gun were apparently not shipped to the Danish West Indies until 1857. They were used both by the field artillery, in fortresses as landward defenses (on the bastions at Fort Christiansvaern), and as saluting cannon. The right trunnion cap featured the location of the gun-foundry, “Aaker” (Moss Werk). The left trunion cap displayed the

4 Glahn, 1853, p. 80.

crowned cypher of Christian VIII of Denmark and the year of casting, 1840. The following inscriptions are to be found on the barrel, on either side of the vent: to the left, the delivery number of the gun in Arabic numerals; to the right, the weight of the gun in Roman numerals, given in skippund, lispund, and pund. The average weight for the five guns of this pattern remaining at Fort Christiansvaern is 869.7 pounds. The casting number in Roman numerals can be found on the breech below the cascabel. (See figs. 35-7).

The following table selects maximum ranges for this gun. Distances have been converted from the archaic Danish linear system, Alen, into English measure. It is interesting to contrast this table with that which follows, applicable to guns of the same caliber under the so-called "old system" (pre-Model 1834).⁵

6-pounders, Model 1834

Type of Ammunition	No. of Ball	Powder Charge	Elevation in Degrees	Maximum Range
Solid Shot	1	2 lbs	not given	3704
Case Shot	47	2 lbs	1/4	412
Case Shot	47	2 lbs	1/2	823

⁵ Ibid., pp. 42, 45, 82.

6-pounders, "Old System" (Pre-Model 1834)

Elevation in Degrees	Powder Charge				
	2.5 lbs	2 lbs	1.5 lbs	1 lbs	.5 lb
1	5557	5145	4733	3910	3087
3	5968	5557	5351	4733	3499
5	5557	5557	5351	4939	3704

The 18-pounders (Model 1692) and 6-pounders (Model 1834), of course, do not reflect the entire scope of artillery present at the site during that time. The total absence of bronze guns (Metalkanoner) confirms that many artillery pieces were eventually shipped back to Denmark on warships. Iron guns (Jernkanoner) were occasionally declared obsolete, "demilitarized" by cutting off one or both trunnions, and sold locally as scrap. In fact, a synthesis of relevant inventories for Fort Christiansvaern (1830s through 1850s) shows the following generic types and calibers:

Fortress artillery:.....18- and 6-pounders.
 Field artillery:6-, 4-, and 3-pounders.
 Howitzers:20- and 10-pounders.
 Mortars:...unspecified caliber(s).

In addition, we know of the temporary inclusion of an "espingol" battery at Christiansted beginning in November, 1848.

Christiansted NHS has copies of measured drawings of barrels, carriages, auxilliary wagons, and cranes (cannon gins) from the Royal Arsenal Museum (Tojhusmuseet), Copenhagen, ca. 1852-55, as well as accessories, e.g., ramrods, sponges, worms, powder scoops, vent picks, tompons, and jacks.⁶

Gunpowder used by the Danish artillery in the period 1830-1855 was manufactured at the Royal Arsenal, Frederiksværk, adhering to a formula of 76 parts saltpeter, 14 parts charcoal, and 10 parts sulphur. Gunpowder was sorted by "grain" into three grades. The coarsest was cannon powder, calculated at 400 to 600 grains per "quintal" (100 kg. or 220.46 lbs.), followed by musket powder (10,000 to 12,000 grains per "quintal"), and finally by the extremely fine so-called "meal" powder, which was used for priming and fuses.⁷

A representation of artillery projectiles stockpiled at Fort Christiansvaern during this period is derived from an examination of specimens on hand in 1982. These included solid shot for 18-, 6-, and 3-pounders; bar-shot for 18-pounders; explosive shells for 18- and 6-pounders (there is one example for a 24-pounder); and considerable quantity of small ball for grapeshot for 18-pounders and case-shot for 6-pounders.

A brief discussion about the color scheme of the carriages for these guns is appropriate. According to Neilsen (correspondence, June 20, 1984), there were two basic schemes for the Danish army. For 18-pounders of the Model of 1692 throughout the eighteenth century, and until 1840, all woodwork was painted red with gold-yellow iron hardware, representing the colors of the House of Oldenburg (the Danish Royal House). In 1840, the Danes changed the color scheme of the carriages for these and other large-caliber guns to dark green woodwork with black iron hardware. The four reproduction carriages for 18-pounders presently emplaced on the Water Battery, Fort Christiansvaern, are painted according to this latter scheme. These coincidentally match the

6 Jernskyttssystem 1834: Constructioner til Dimensionstabel len over Kanonerne (Felt=, Faestnings=, og Beleirings=Artillerie) [Pls. I, II] and Dimensionstabel for Pl. I; Constructioner til Dimensionstabellen over Mortererne (Faestnings = og Beleirings = Artillerie) [Pls. IV - V] and Dimensionstabel for Pl. IV; 12-pd. Faestnings = Artillerie: Faestningsaffutage [Pls. I-III] and Rappert med Traeaxel [Pls. I-III]; 6-pd. Faestnings = Artillerie: Voldlavet [Pls. I-III]; 36-pd. Kyst = Artillerie: Kystaffutage [Pls. I-VIII]; 6-pd. Felt = Artillerie Lavette: Blokaffutage [Pls. I-X]; 6-pd. og 12-pd. Felt = Artillerie: Blokbatterier [Pls. I-XI]; 6-pd. Felt = Artillerie: Blokammunikationsvogn [Pls. I-V]; Aaben Reqvistivogn [Pl. I-X]; Lukket Reqvistivogn [Pls. I-IV]; 168-pd., 84-pd. Mortar (Faestnings = og Beleirings = Artillerie) Morterstol: Affutager [Pls. I-VIII]; Kran (Faestnings = og Beleirings = Artillerie) [Pls. I-IX]; Ansats og Mottrik til Opsatsen og Falk til 6-pd., 12-pd., 12-pd. Granat-, og 24-pd. Granat-Kanonerne, System 1834, [Pl. I] 1 Afsnit, II.18.No.261 Lit. D; (La#etoi, Reqvistter og Redskaber ti 1 8-pds. Kanon, 1ste Afsnit, V. 37.c.No.6 ca.1815); Saettene og Viskere, Ladeskuffer, Speilskruer og Falkenterser til det nye Jernskyds: Ladetoi og Reqvistter, Pl. I & II, October 10 and December 23, 1842.

7 C.C. Lundbye (comp.), *Ledetraad i Artillerie til Brug ved Forelaesninger* (Kjobenhavn: S.L. Mollers Bogtrykkeri, 1852), pp. 3-4.

painting specifications for the fort's woodwork and hardware documented for the 1830s through the 1850s (Nistal-Moret 1983). The 6-pounders (Model of 1834) also followed the red-and-gold color scheme until 1840, at which time, Nielsen stated, the wood carriages were simply varnished and the iron hardware painted black. Labor and materials accounts for Fort Christiansvaern in the Rigsarkiv, Copenhagen, however, clearly show the green-and-black color scheme consistently in use no later than May and June, 1836. This practice continued at least through the 1840s.⁸

8 RA, PG: 1835-40, 1840-45.

APPENDIX D

THE EMANCIPATION OF 1848

The greatest challenge to face the military forces on St. Croix between 1830 and 1855 occurred in 1848. The events leading up to, and following, Governor-General von Scholten's emancipation of the slaves on July 3 are, in their entirety, essential to a comprehensive understanding of this slave revolt and the military's response and involvement. The precipitating factor was a scheme of graduated emancipation proclaimed by Christian VIII in 1847.¹ In the poetic language of John Pary Knox: "Rendered now more anxious for the sweets of freedom, the slaves in St. Croix...in the most quiet and successful manner plotted an insurrection."²

Frederik von Scholten noted the first overt signs of unrest. The governor-general's brother, Frederik von Scholten, was born in Copenhagen on April 8, 1796. His Danish naval career brought him to St. Croix, where he became commander and customs inspector at Frederiksted in 1834 and held the office of chamberlain in 1846. He died at Frederiksted on December 2, 1853.³

The ringing of estate bells and the blowing of conch shells, both traditional warning signals, began about 8:00 p.m. on July 2 but were peremptorily discounted by customs inspector and vice-stadthauptmand for Frederiksted, Frederick von Scholten. Furthermore, von Scholten remonstrated with several informants about the "...evil of spreading...reports, which...might awaken ideas among the slaves...." He did not fear "that they would be disposed to violence or riot" but felt that "they had been generally well treated and were apparently satisfied." Frederik von Scholten took some comfort in complementary observations by two other functionaries. A.S. Andresen, the policeman for

1 Christian VIII reigned from March 12, 1839, to January 20, 1848. Under this scheme, all children born of slave parents on or after July 28, 1847, were automatically free. Those already "in bondage" would be emancipated at the end of twelve years, 1859. Taylor, *Leaflets from the West Indies*, p. 125. This prolonged waiting period was in part designed to accommodate von Scholten's system of compulsory education and apprenticeship begun in 1840.

2 John Pary Knox, *Historical Account of St. Thomas*, p. 112. The generally accepted statement regarding the secrecy in which this slave revolt was planned and executed is refuted, albeit unwittingly, in the testimony of Frederik von Scholten and other functionaries (see Taylor, *Leaflets from the Danish West Indies*, pp. 127-28), as well as an eyewitness (Dora Richards Miller, "Recollections of a West Indian Home and Slave-Insurrection" [ms ca. 186- in possession of Tulane University, New Orleans], pp. 40-41).

3 Theodor Andreas Topso-Jensen, *Personalhistoriske Oplysninger om Officerer af det danske Sooficerskorps, 1 January 1801-19. September 1932, udgaet fra Sokadetakademiet Soofficersskolen eller Kadetskolen* [Kjobenhavn og Kristiania: Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag, 1919], pp. 342-43).

Frederiksted, opined, "Let us not provoke the negroes.... We must proceed with caution if we do not desire to see things worse." An unnamed military officer (possibly Fort Frederik's commandant, Captain J.F.C. von Castonier) remarked that "should the negroes be intent on evil, they could easily isolate members of the militia from coming in, and should the opposite be the case,...saw no reason for calling them from their estates, where they might by their presence be able to check violence and plunder."⁴

Even at this early stage, these statements characterized a rationale fully shared—as shall be seen—by the governor-general himself. This mentality would paralyze general military effectiveness during the crucial stages of the revolt.

Throughout that night, and in the face of persistent rumors and reports, Frederik von Scholten considered it imprudent to call out the brandcorps as the reserve militia because it seemed "...advisable to limit their action until absolutely necessary."⁵ As a precaution, however, he dispatched a message, which noted the "rumors" that had come to his attention, to his brother the governor-general at "Bulow's Minde."⁶ Peter von Scholten received the news about 2:00 a.m. on July 3. He immediately awakened his house guest, the captain of the Danish naval brig *Ornen*, Carl Ludvig Christian Irminger. Irminger, born in Wevelsfellth, Holstein, on April 3, 1802, had already earned a reputation as a man of action. In command of the same ship, he had the preceding year (1847) broken the siege of the Danish coastal fort, Prindsensteen, in Guinea (now Ghana) by several thousand Africans.⁷ He was a second lieutenant in 1822 and on board the schooner *Vigilant* during the capture of the Columbian pirate ship, *Adolfo*, in 1825. He became first lieutenant in 1830, naval adjutant to Prince Frederik Carl Christian in 1832, and lieutenant commander in 1841. He suppressed the African siege of Fort Prinsensteen, Guinea, in 1847 and helped suppress riots on St. Croix following the emancipation of 1848 (presented with gold Honor Sabre) while performing as naval adjutant to the king that same year. He later held the offices of chamberlain in 1849 and commander in the same year, adjutant general for the navy from 1850 to 1872, Knight of Dannebrog and acting minister of the navy in 1852, captain in 1855, senior captain in 1858, rear admiral in 1865, and vice admiral in 1880. Irminger died in Copenhagen on February 7, 1888.⁸

4 Quoted in Taylor, *Leaflets from the Danish West Indies*, pp. 127-28.

5 Ibid.

6 "Bulow's Mine" was the estate, or plantation, owned jointly by Peter von Scholten and his Free Colored mistress, Ann Elizabeth Heegaard. The estate was located approximately two-thirds of a mile west of Christiansted in Company Quarter (District).

7 Topsøe-Jensen, *Personalthistoriske*, pp. 183).

8 Ibid., p. 182-83.

He and the governor-general rode the relatively short distance to Government House. Then the governor-general summoned Major von Falbe (commandant of Fort Christiansvaern), Major von Gjellerup (commander of the barracks), Colonel de Nully, Major Keutsch, and others.⁹ They convened a council of war. Irminger, believing that the riot "...could have been smothered at the beginning by decisive action," pressed for approval to utilize both the cavalry and his own ship. Peter von Scholten forestalled him by requesting that he "...remain a little longer in the Government House so as to avoid making any disturbance in town where all was still and quiet." The only decision that von Scholten made by 5:00 a.m. was to send Major Keutsch's coachman to Frederiksted for more information. Sometime before 8:00 a.m., von Scholten also dispatched Colonel de Nully and Lieutenant Arnold Johan von Meinecke to Frederiksted by carriage. Irminger again appealed to von Scholten for permission to sail his vessel to Frederiksted but was told that "...she might possibly be required in Bassin, and [to await] further orders."¹⁰

By then, several thousand rebellious slaves had gathered at Fort Frederik, demanding their freedom by 12:00 p.m.¹¹ As only the governor-general could satisfy this demand, the arrival of Colonel de Nully about 10:00 a.m. failed to have any calming effect. A new deadline was set for 4:00 p.m. after which time Frederiksted would be burned. One of the leaders of the revolt told Frederik von Scholten, "Massa, we poor negroes cannot fight with the soldiers as we have no guns, but we can burn and destroy if we do not get our freedom, and that is what we intend to do." They had already emphasized that point by sacking the police office and the judge's house, as well as the store and residence of a merchant, Major William Moore, who had been overheard urging Fort Frederik's commandant, Captain von Castonier, to fire on the rebellious slaves.¹²

Finally, at 3:00 p.m., the governor-general arrived in his carriage from Christiansted, accompanied by Kammerjunker and judge of the Danish West Indian Upper Court Louis Rothe.¹³ A great crowd of slaves had gathered around the walls of Fort Frederik, anxious to know what von Scholten would do. The *Ornen*

9 Colonel de Nully was stadthauptmand for Christiansted and aide-de-camp to the governor-general.

10 Taylor, *Leaflets from the Danish West Indies*, p. 134. Bassin (Christiansted) is the retention of the French name for the seventeenth century village at that site. Also spelled "Bass-End," which is the creole phonetic corruption. Frederiksted was conversely known as "West End."

11 Knox, *Historical Account of St. Thomas, W.I.*, p. 114.

12 Taylor, *Leaflets from the Danish West Indies*, p. 130.

13 Rothe was born on Bornholm on October 23, 1811; chancellor for the solicitor general of the army, 1833; *Kammerjunker*, 1840; judge of the Danish West Indian Upper Court same year; chamberlain, 1854; Knight of Dannebrog, 1862; died in Copenhagen on November 20, 1871 (Larsen, *Guvernorer, Residenter, Kommandanter*, p. 104).

had at last been permitted to sail from Christiansted, and was expected momentarily.

Surrounded by a vast, hostile throng, Peter von Scholten read a prepared proclamation of emancipation "...to all Unfree in the Danish West India Islands," to the consternation of the planters and the amazement of the military officers.¹⁴ Von Scholten then requested that the people return peaceably to their estates; many obeyed.¹⁵ Although a detachment of regular troops and militia cavalry from Christiansted had arrived, the governor-general ordered the majority to return with him to the capital about 5:00 p.m. First Lieutenant von Holstein remained overnight at Fort Frederik with 40 men and two cannon.¹⁶ The *Ornen* anchored in the Frederiksted Roads at sunset. Calm had been partially restored at Frederiksted, if only for the night. In the absence of the governor-general, Major von Falbe stationed militia artillery at Christiansted's principal entrances to forestall insurrectionists from entering.¹⁷ Orders had been issued for grapeshot to be used on the mob if they failed to heed the warning not to enter the town. Major von Falbe briefed von Scholten upon his return to Christiansted about 6:00 p.m. on these measures; von Scholten approved. The major was then allowed to fire the signal-gun from Fort Christiansvaern to call in the militia to protect the town. Procrastinating until 7:30 p.m. for unspecified reasons, von Falbe was about to fire the gun when two significant events occurred in rapid succession. A message arrived from the governor-general rescinding the order to call in the militia and to use live ammunition. This order had no sooner been received when the report of a cannon was heard from the western outskirts of the town. Correctly surmising that an attack had been attempted, Major von Falbe gave the command to fire the alarm-gun, in contradiction to higher orders.¹⁸

An attempt had indeed been made by approximately 2,000 rioters by way of the main (western) road. They had been ordered back by the officer in command, First Lieutenant Adam McCutchin of the Christiansted Burgher Artillery.¹⁹ Having ignored this directive, a blank warning shot was fired from the field-

14 Miller, "Recollections," p. 185.

15 Taylor, *Leaflets from the Danish West Indies*, p. 131.

16 Christian Frederik Caspar Grev von Holstein af Furstenberg.

17 Christiansted has two main entrances: the northwestern outskirts of the town, at the terminus of the Centerline and North Side roads; and at the southeastern end of Hospital Street.

18 Taylor, *Leaflets from the Danish West Indies*, p. 141.

19 Ibid. McCutchin was born in Ireland in 1801. He resided with his wife and six children (all born on St. Croix) at No. 1 and 2 Hospital Street, Christiansted (1846 Census).

piece to intimidate the mob. Advancing "in the most daring and disorderly manner," grapeshot was at length poured into their dense ranks, killing several and wounding many.²⁰ This single shot had the desired effect. All the rioters fled, giving up any further attempts to enter the town.²¹

Throughout the night of July 3, fires were visible everywhere. With the exception of Frederiksted, the rebels controlled virtually everything west of Christiansted. On Tuesday, July 4, destruction and disorder prevailed in the country districts. In spite of this state of affairs, Governor-General von Scholten denied permission to Major von Falbe to undertake military operations against the rioters. The Danish authorities in Frederiksted, "recovering from their alarm and surprise," at last called out the militia to provide protection.²² Rebels from the country once again advanced on that town but, finding that they would be resisted, abandoned their endeavor.²³ At 9:00 a.m. on Wednesday, July 5, Major von Falbe with a force of 60 cavalry, 140 regular and militia infantry, and 2 cannon marched out of Christiansted in a belatedly-authorized attempt to halt the widespread looting and burning. Travelling along the Northside Road to Estate "Morning Star," the expedition turned southward to Estate "Sion Farm" and from there along the Center Line Road back to Christiansted, where they arrived at 9:00 p.m. The only opposition encountered was at Estate "St. Johns," where rioters briefly fired upon the militia cavalry. The government mail packet *Vigilant* arrived at St. Thomas that same morning with requests for immediate assistance from the militia corps there, as well as from the British warship, *Thunderer*. The latter was asked to proceed to Christiansted to ensure the capital's defense. A body of sixty volunteers from the burgher infantry and Jaeger Corps embarked immediately for St. Croix on the *Vigilant* "...cheered from the wharfs by an immense concourse of people."²⁴ The steamer *Eagle*, accompanied by the Spanish Consul at St. Thomas, Don F.V. Segundo, got under weigh at the same time for Puerto Rico to seek additional military aid. Within five hours of receiving this appeal the energetic captain-general of that island, Juan Prim, Conde de Reus, embarked 580 regular Spanish infantrymen, artillerymen, and "sappers and miners," in addition to 2 mountain howitzers and

20 Knox, *Historical Account of St. Thomas*, p. 116.

21 Ibid.; Taylor, *Leaflets from the Danish West Indies*, pp. 141-42.

22 Miller asserted that on the night of July 2-3, Captain J.F.C. von Castonier refused to allow the militia cavalry to take the field without the governor-general's permission, which would not be requested until daylight on the 3d. It was also stated that the militia infantry had no ammunition at that time! "Recollections," p. 186-:47-48.

23 Taylor, *Leaflets from the Danish West Indies*, pp. 141-42.

24 The Jaegers were, in military usage, a unit of marksmen.

30,000 rounds of ammunition, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Sanguesa.²⁵ Lieutenant-Colonel Sanguesa, ordinarily commander of the “Asturias” Infantry Regiment, had under his orders the grenadier companies of the “Iberia” and “Catalunia” Infantry Regiments, twenty-five artillerymen, and a work battalion from the Fortification Engineers. Two officers (a major and a lieutenant) were sent as observers for Captain-General Prim.²⁶

A proclamation made to the people of Puerto Rico by Prim on May 31, 1848, makes clear that the captain-general seriously anticipated a slave uprising in the Danish islands and offered to send his military aide-de-camp to Governor-General von Scholten to discuss the extent of Spanish military assistance in such an event—an offer that von Scholten failed to pursue.²⁷ Prim’s anticipation, coupled with his customary energy and efficiency, explains the prompt manner in which the Spanish expeditionary force was embarked for St. Croix.

Even before the arrival of the Spanish troops from Puerto Rico, Knox claimed there were “...three hundred men under arms at Frederiksted, and one thousand in Christiansted” by early morning of July 6.²⁸ (A large percentage of these numbers must have consisted of planters, estate managers, and overseers who had fled to the towns for safety.) Troops from both ends of the island then marched out to effect a juncture and halt the continuing destruction and looting. Captain von Castonier, in command of the Royal Infantry, the Burgher Artillery, and planters, managers, and overseers from the estates (totalling 40 men on horse and 60 to 70 on foot), in addition to 2 field-pieces, marched out of Fort Frederik at 4:00 a.m. The fort was garrisoned during this expedition by 40 to 50 sailors from the *Ornen* under Captain Irminger.²⁹

This tactical maneuver was achieved “without the least difficulty” or opposition, intimidating the majority of the insurrectionists and arresting some of their leaders, including “Buddoe.” Comparatively little is known about this principal leader of the revolt. The only entry remotely resembling this man was one John Gottliff, born on St. Croix in 1820. In the 1846 Census, he is listed at Estate La Grange as a slave belonging to the “big gang” (field laborers). If John Gottliff and Moses Gottlieb are one and the same, his reputation was stated to have been “not too good,” having been sentenced by the courts twice in 1840 for

25 Knox, *Historical Account of St. Thomas, W.I.*, p. 119.

26 Manuel Sanchez-Nunez, “Columbia Expedicionaria del Ejercito de Puerto Rico en la Isla Dinamarca de Sta. Cruz. Memoir descriptiva que de dicha Isla la farma el Capitan del Real Cuerpo de Ingenieros Manuel Sanchez Nunez” (1849), Archivos General de las Indias, Sevilla (Spain).

27 George Latimer, U.S. Consul, San Juan, to Secretary of State James Buchanan, July 12, 1848, enclosure No. 47.

28 Knox, *Historical Account of St. Thomas*, p. 118.

29 Taylor, *Leaflets from the Danish West Indies*, p. 132.

theft. The origin of the nickname "Moses" is obvious; his other, "Buddoe," was derived from the discarded red (or bordeaux) military coatee he wore during the uprising. Most sources (especially Irminger) state that he was tried and deported from the Danish West Indies for life for his leadership role. Gottlieb was supposedly put ashore at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, on January 8, 1849.

Nine of the prisoners taken were summarily tried and shot. Others had been killed in various parts of the island.³⁰

By Friday, July 7, approximately 100 prisoners, "the greater part [of which] had been brought in by the friendly negroes from the estates," were distributed between Fort Frederik, the *Ornen*, and various merchant vessels. The Spanish troops arrived at Christiansted that day; 360 were stationed at the capital, and 220 sent to Frederiksted the following day, July 8.³¹ Governor-General von Scholten resigned on July 6 because of strenuous protests from the planters and some of the military leaders.

30 Knox, *Historical Account of St. Thomas*, pp. 118-19.

31 Taylor, *Leaflets from the Danish West Indies*, p. 138.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1. View of the St. Croix waterfront, showing Fort Christiansvaern in 1839. Engraving of a drawing by Th. Christian Sabroe, 1835.

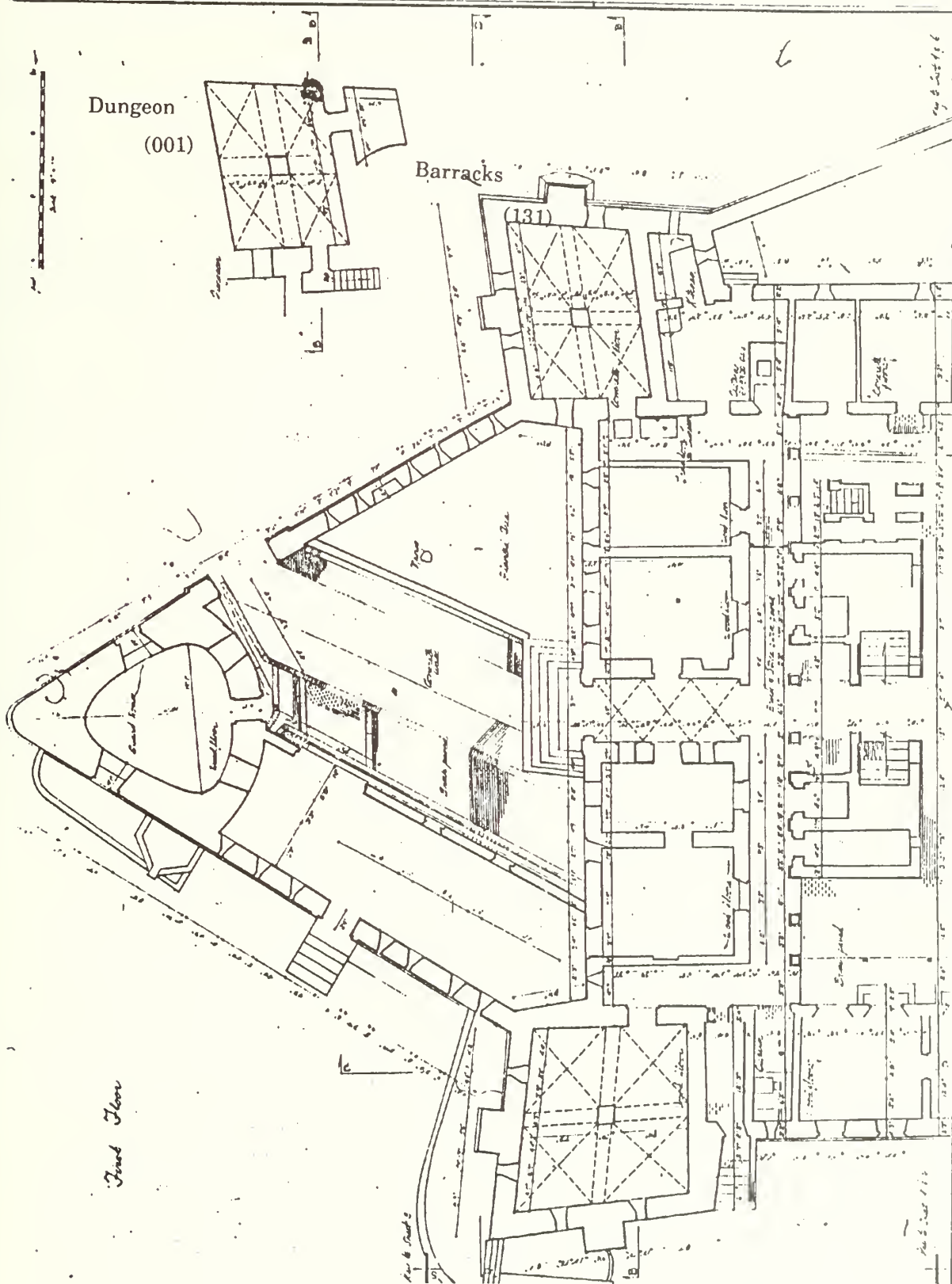
Courtesy of the Royal Library, Copenhagen.



Christiansburg, St. Croix

Figure 1a. Plan of Fort Christiansvaern, first floor. After Historic American Building Survey, 1959.

Note: Room names and numbers have been added to show locations of rooms recommended for furnishing.



Dungeon
(001)

Barracks

(131)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS AND PRESERVATION
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

Fort Christiansteden

Christiansted, St. Croix, U.S.I.

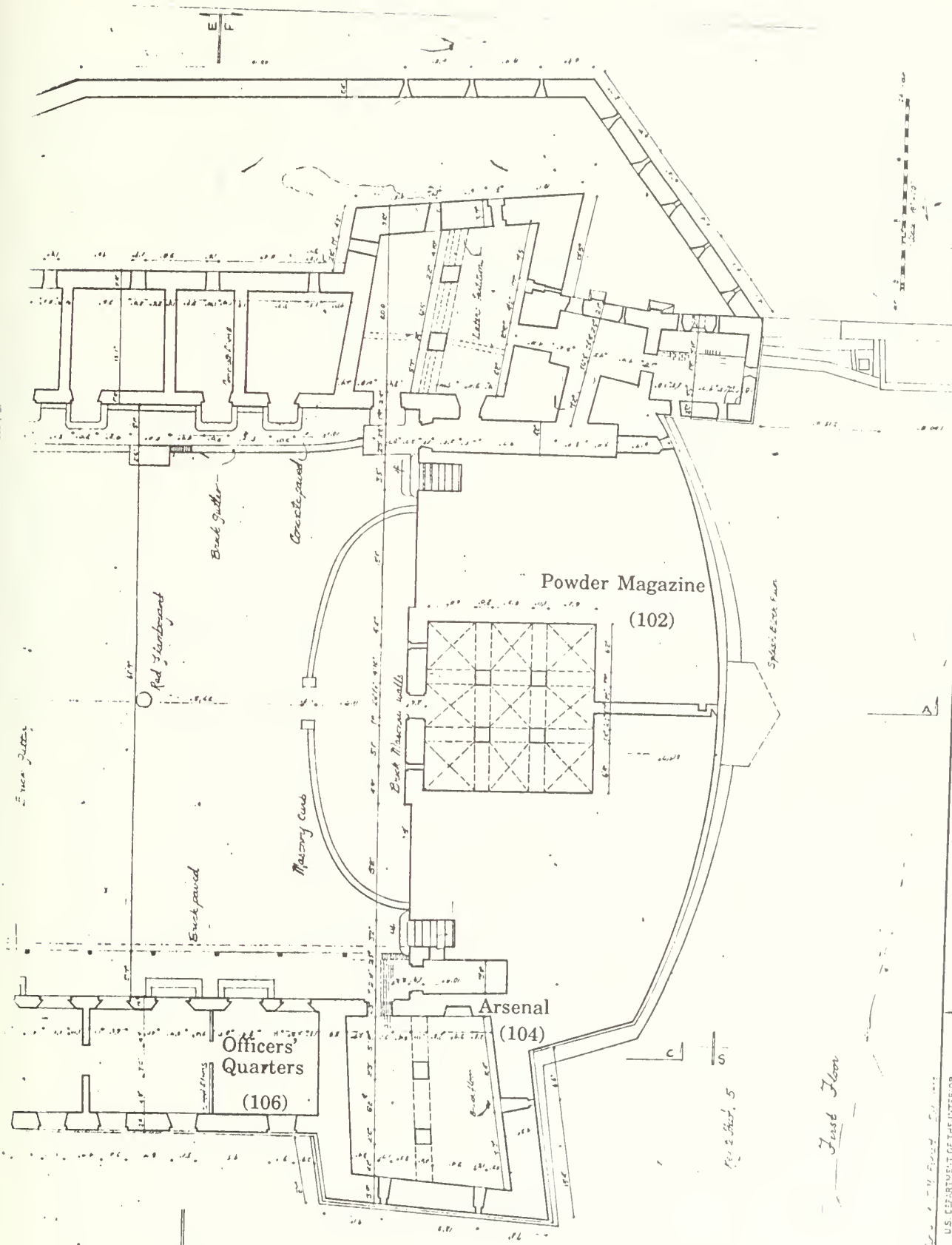
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ENGINEERING SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 20 SHEETS

1/11/42

Figure 1b. Plan of Fort Christiansvaern, first floor. After Historic American Building Survey, 1959.

Note: Room names and numbers have been added to show locations of rooms recommended for furnishing.



First Floor

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS AND PRESERVATION
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

Fort Christiansburg

NAME OF STRUCTURE
Christiansburg, St. Croix, U.S.A.

SURVEY NO.
18-5

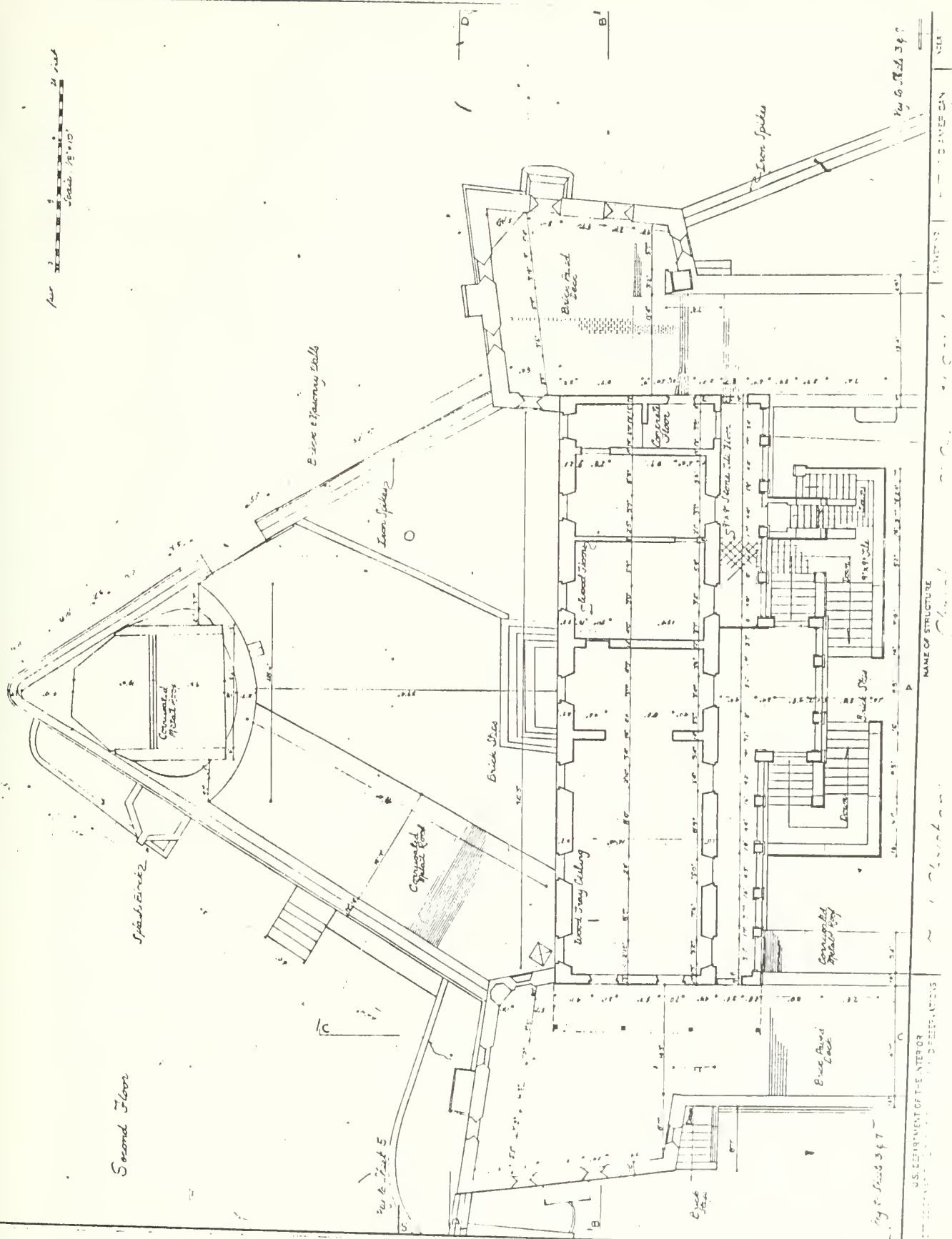
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BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 4 OF 24 SHEETS

NO. 10

Figure 1c. Plan of Fort Christiansvaern, second floor. After Historic American Building Survey, 1959.

Scale 1/8" = 10'

Second Floor



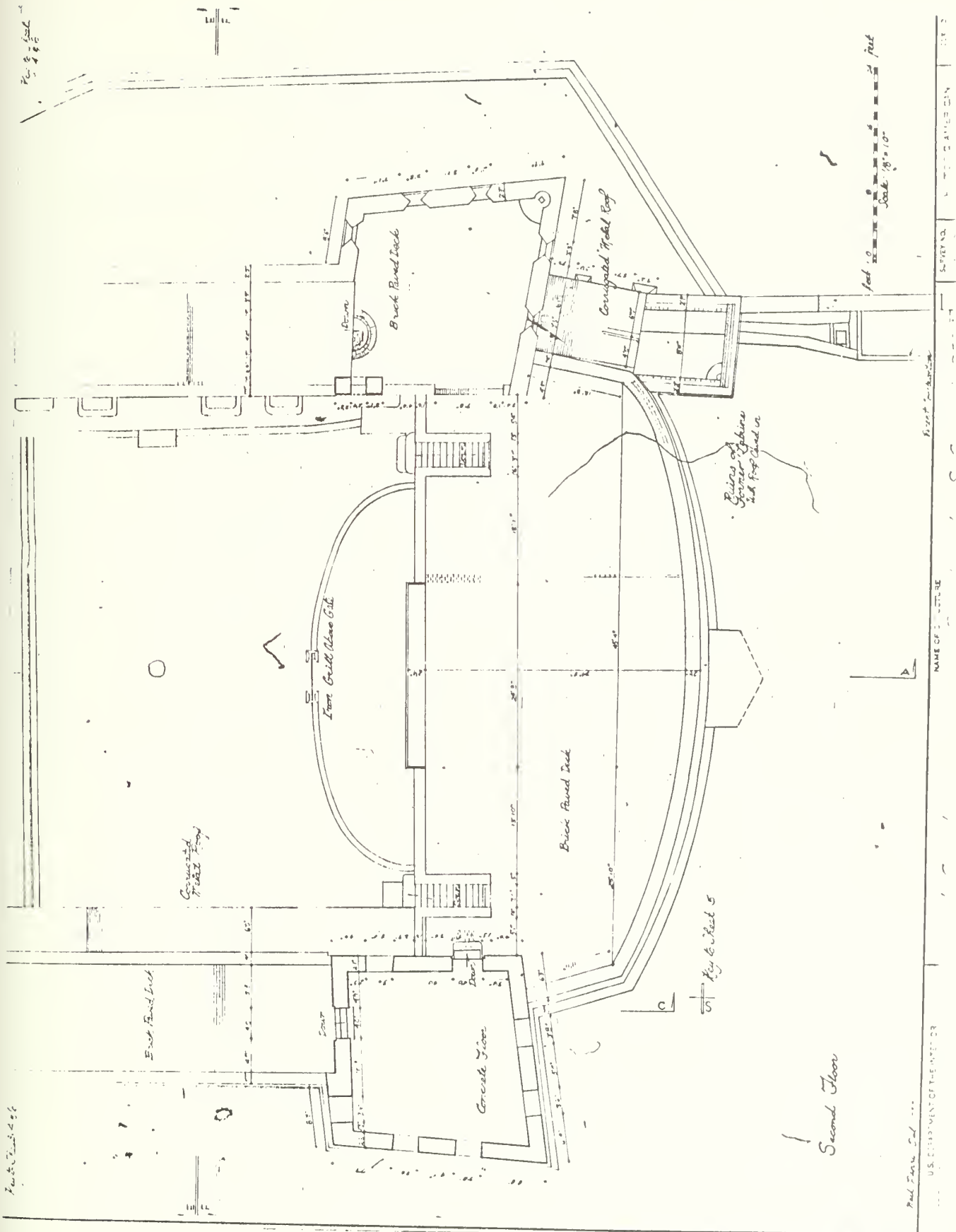
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BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

NAME OF STRUCTURE

DATE OF RECORD

FILE NO.

Figure 1d. Plan of Fort Christiansvaern, second floor. After Historic American Building Survey, 1959.



Second Floor

Scale 1/8" = 10' feet

Figure 2. Fort Christiansvaern from the harbor (detail), 1843-44. After Morton, *Sketchbook*, 1975.



Figure 3. Guard detail in front of Fort Christiansvaern (detail), 1843-1844. After Morton, *Sketchbook*, 1975.



Figure 4. Christiansted infantry barracks (detail). After Sabroe, 1839.



Figure 5. Governor-General Peter Carl Frederik von Scholten. After Lawaetz, *Generalguvernor*, 1940.



Figure 6. Captain Anton Ulrich Troels Vinzel Falbe (1796-1865), who commanded Fort Christiansvaern, 1847-1851.

Courtesy of the Royal Library, Copenhagen.

Figure 7. Portrait of Falbe late in his army career.

Courtesy of the Third Department, Rigsarkivet, Copenhagen.



Figure 8.

Carl Ludvig Gjellerup (1796-1876), who assumed command of Fort Christiansvaern in 1851. This photo shows him as he probably appeared during his tenure as commanding officer of the garrison.

Courtesy of the Third Department, Rigsarkivet, Copenhagen.



Figure 9. Portrait of a group of military officers at Christiansted, 1843-44. In the background, Stadthauptmand and Colonel Frederik von Oxholm; to the right, 1st Lieutenant Arnold Johan von Meincke. After Morton, *Sketchbook*, 1975.



Figure 10. Carl Edward von Friis. After Raupach manuscript, 185-.

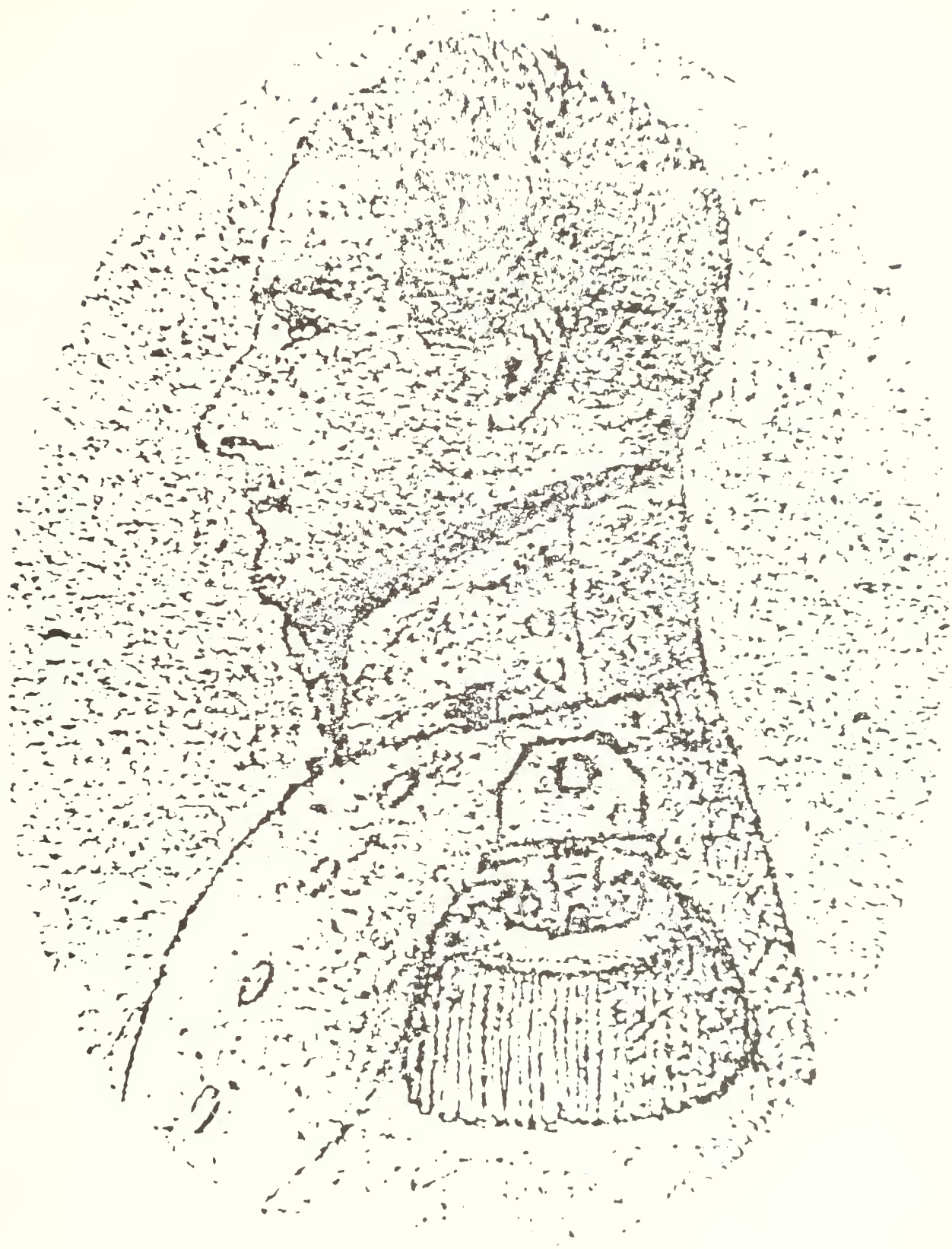
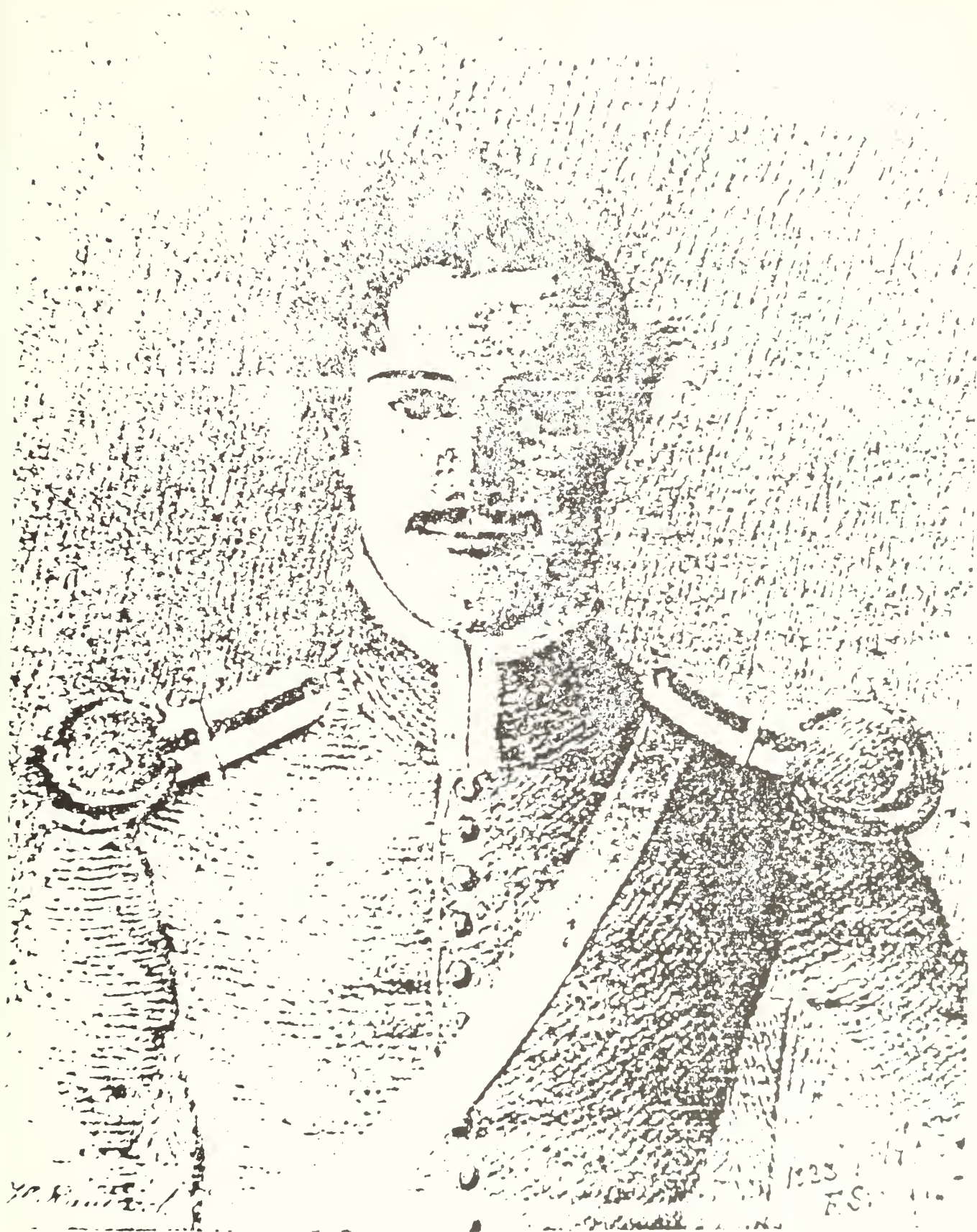


Figure 11. Heinrich Andreas Raupach, 1836. After a sketch by Frederik von Scholten in Raupach manuscript, 185-.



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Figure 12. Major of the Royal West Indian Artillery, 1837. After Bruun, *Uniformer*, 1968.

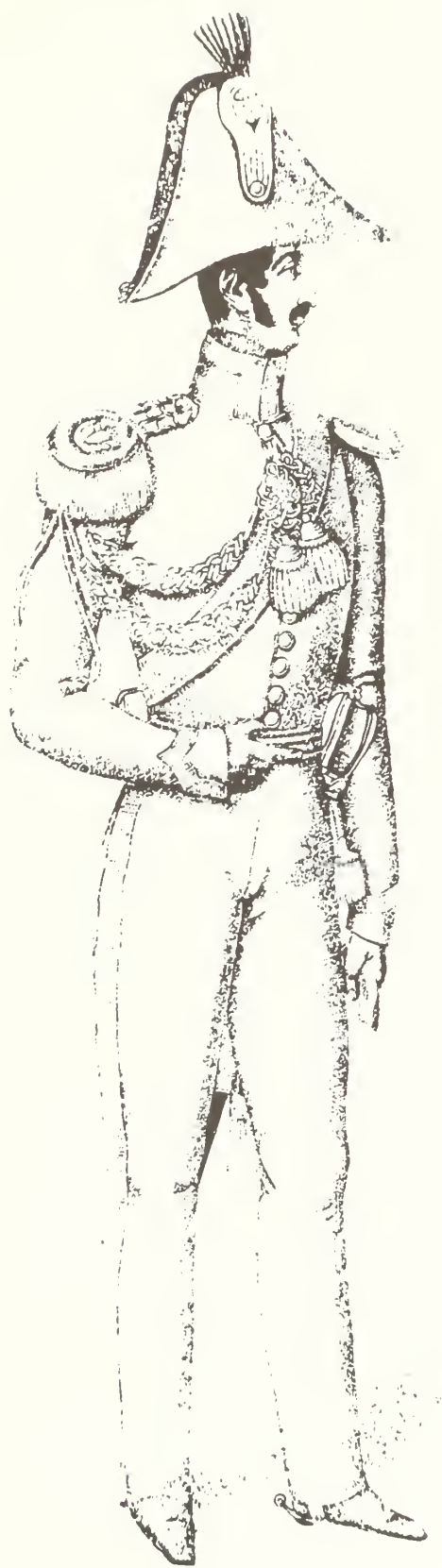


Figure 13. Portrait of royal artillerymen at Fort Christiansvaern, 1830s-1840s. After Raupach manuscript, 185-.



Figure 14. Royal West Indian infantryman, 1838. After Bruun,
Uniformer, 1968.



Figure 15. Officer, St. Croix' Burgher Artillery, 1842. After Bruun, *Uniformer*, 1968.

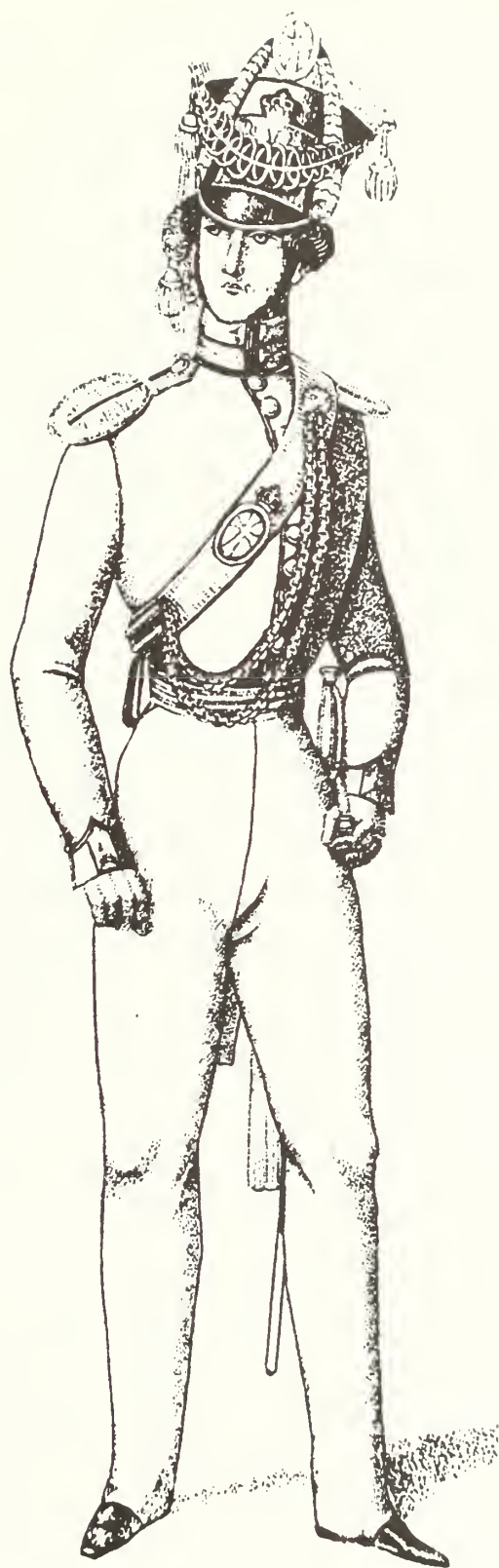


Figure 16a. Danish cartridge box, Model 1806, for the Royal Lifeguards. Front view. Example dated 1864. Christiansted National Historic Site collections.



Figure 16b. Cartridge Box, Model 1806. View from the rear and bottom. Christiansted National Historic Site collections.



Figure 17. Danish officer's cartridge box. Example from the late nineteenth century. Christiansted National Historic Site collections.



Figure 18. Danish artillery powder flask, eighteenth century. After Moller, *Vaaben*, 1968.

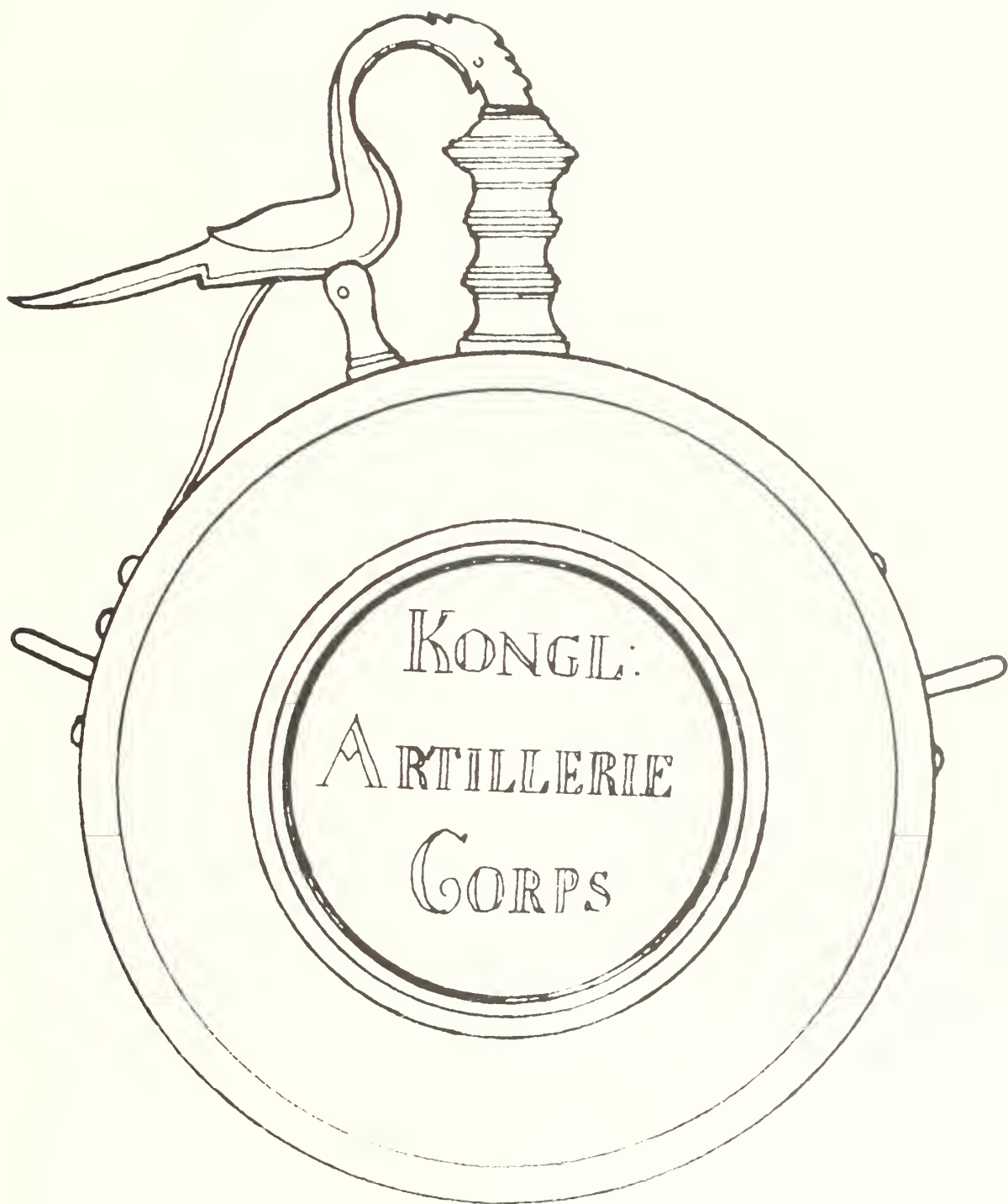
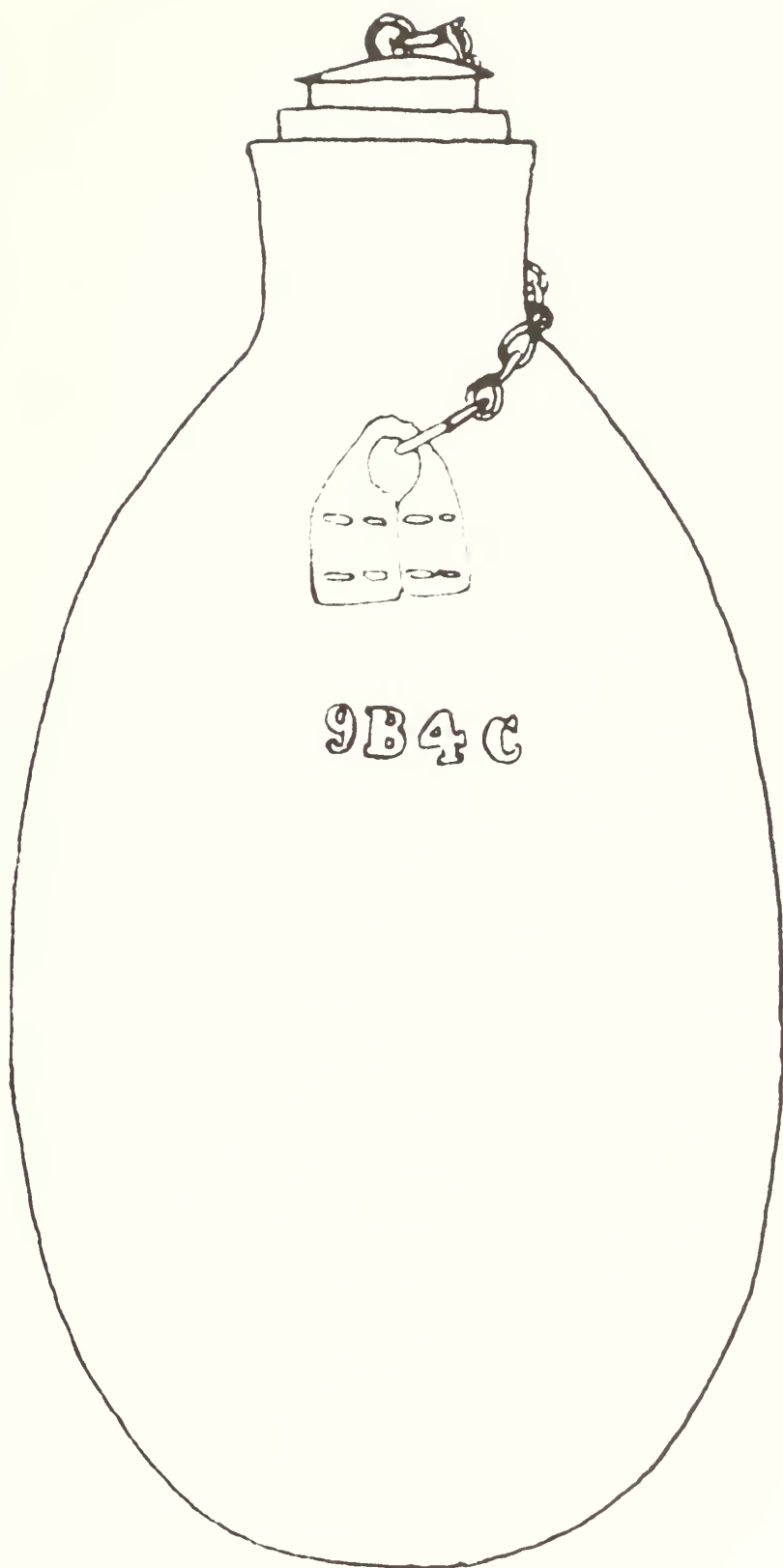


Figure 19. Danish canteen, Model 1831. After Moller, *Vaaben*, 1968.



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Figure 20. Epaulettes for an artillery captain in the Danish West Indian Military Force, 1851-1865. Christiansted National Historic Site collections.

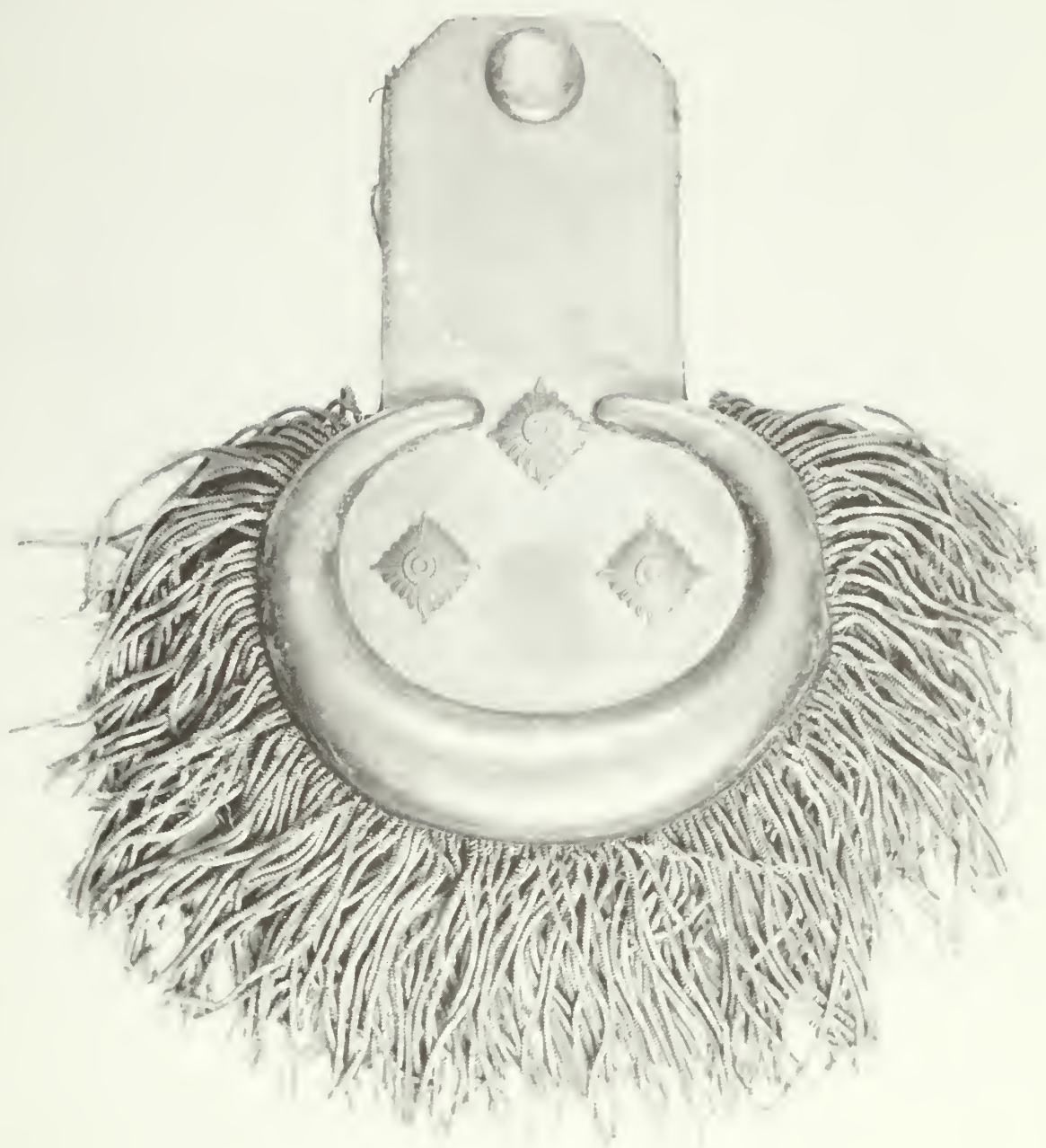
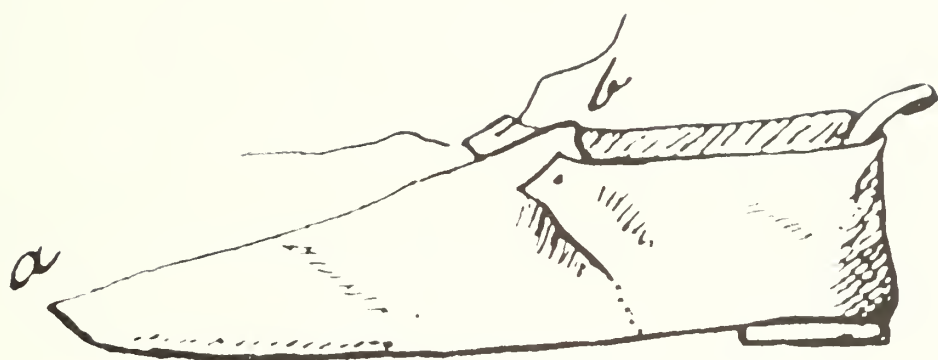


Figure 21. Kepi for artillery non-commissioned officers and enlisted men in the Danish West Indian Military Force, 1851-1865. Christiansted National Historic Site collections.

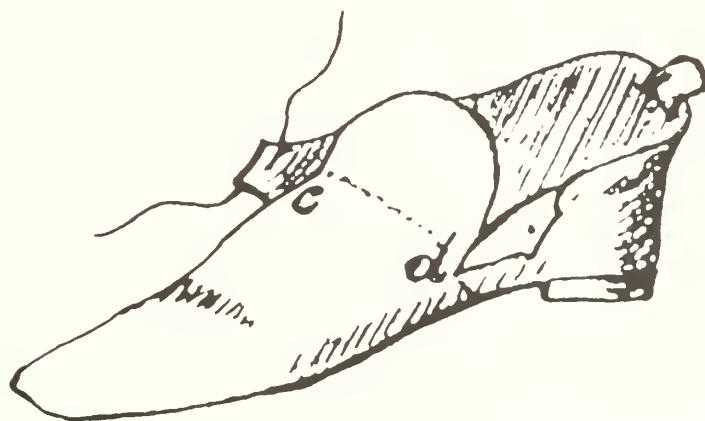


Figure 22. Pattern of shoes for the West Indian Military Force, 1854. After Ovesen, *Sko*, 1986.



Overladeret heelt som a-b;

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sammensjjet som c-d !

Figure 23. Iron military bed, nineteenth century, used at Christiansted.
Christiansted National Historic Site collections.

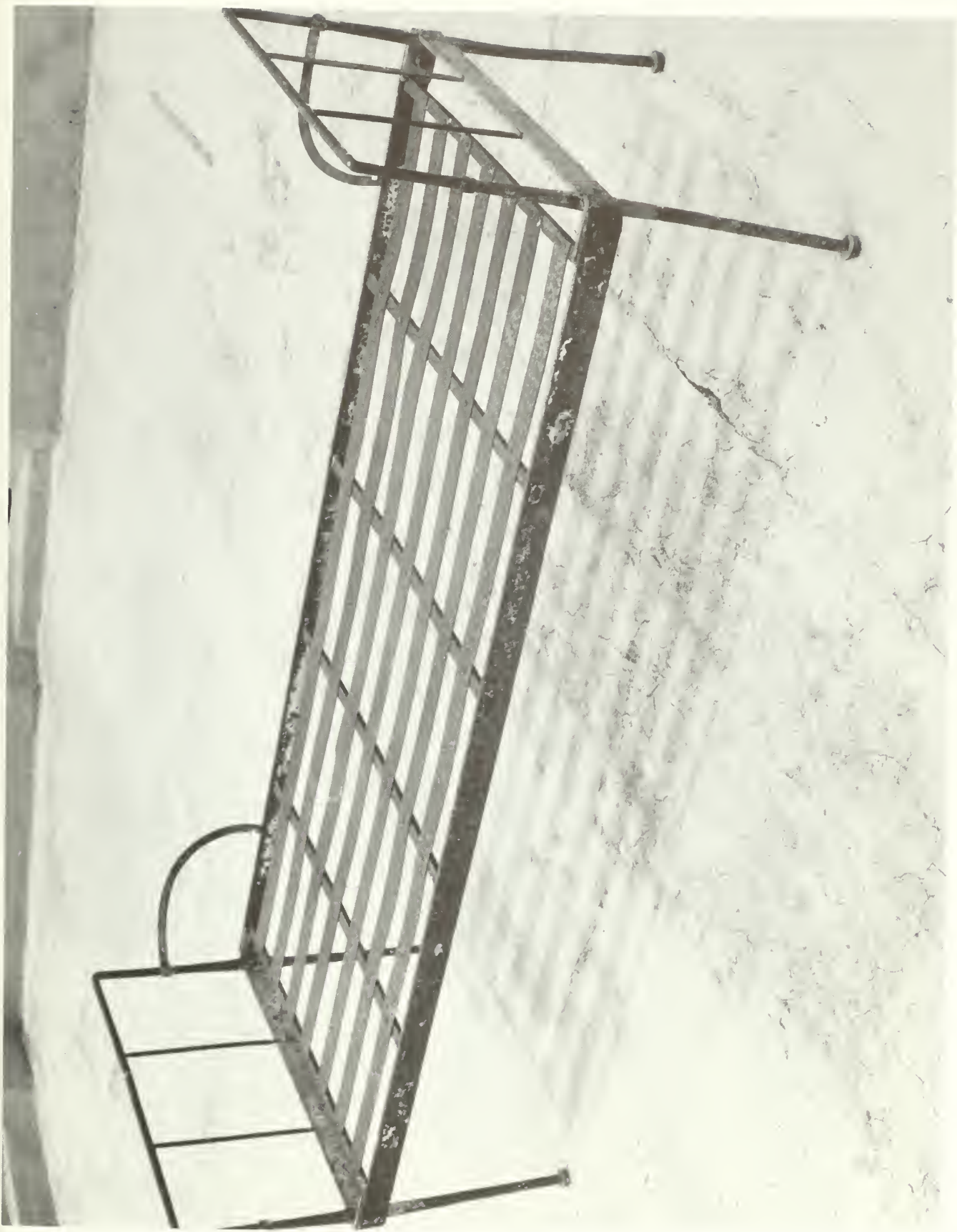


Figure 24. 18-pounder cannon, Model 1692, on fortress carriages. Water Battery, Fort Christiansvaern, Christiansted National Historic Site.



Figure 25. 6-pounder cannon, Model 1834. Christiansted National Historic Site.



Figure 26. Danish “espingol.” After Frantzen, *Artilleriets*, 1984.



Figure 27. Danish rifled musket, Model 1831. After Hansen, *Musket*, 1983.

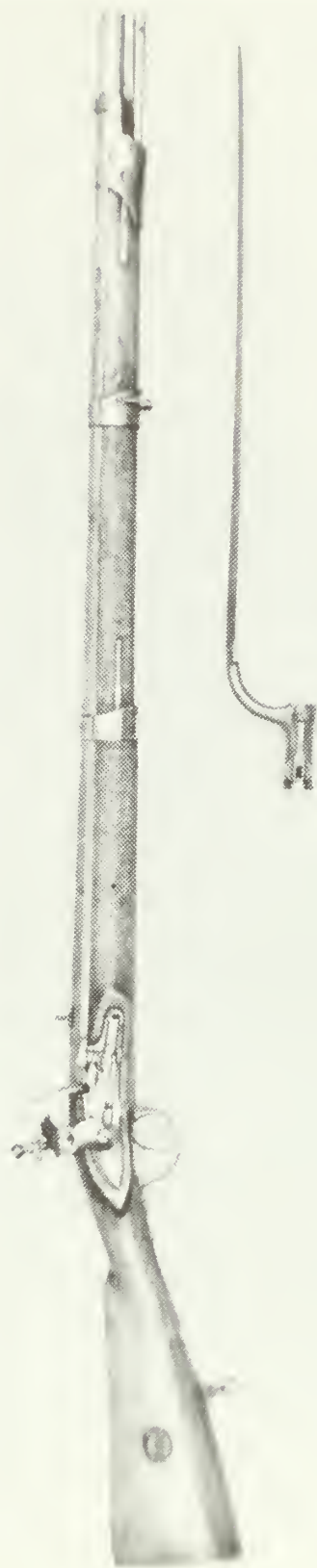


Figure 28. Danish West Indian unit markings for rifled musket, Model 1831. Issued for Fort Christiansvaern. After Hansen, *Musket*, 1983.



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Figure 29. Danish rifled musket, Model 1831/48. After Hansen, *Musket*, 1983.

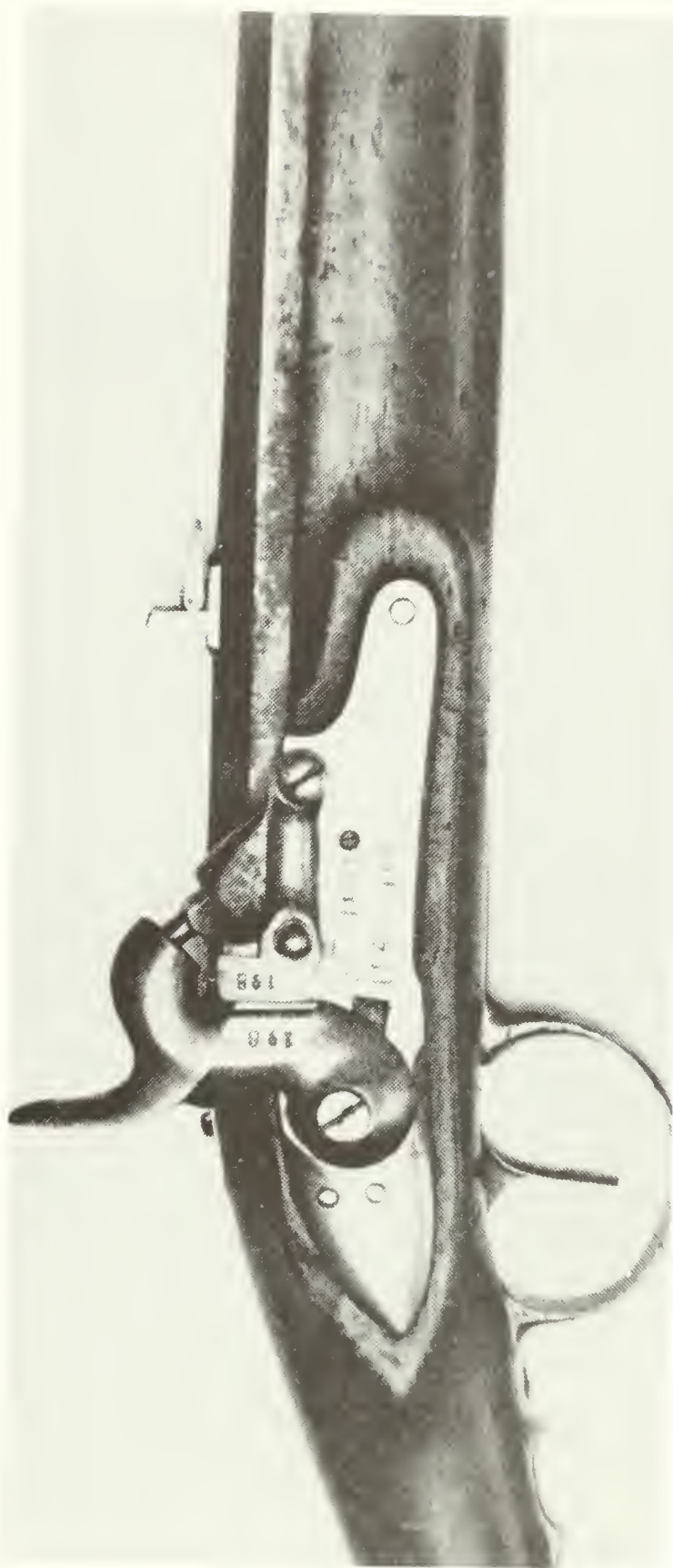
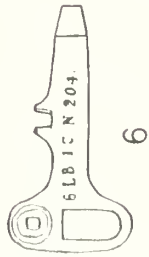
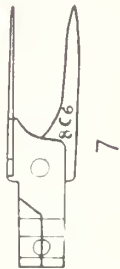


Figure 30. Accessories for Danish muskets, ca. 1830s-1850s. Numbers 4 and 5: worms; number 6: take-down tool; number 7: bullet mold; number 8: muzzle plug; numbers 9 and 10: sight adjustment tools. After Moller, *Vaaben*, 1968.



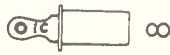
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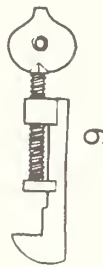
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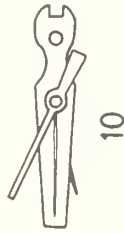
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Figure 31. Artillery short sword, Model 1840, for the Danish West Indian Troops. After Barding, *Vaaben*, 1977.

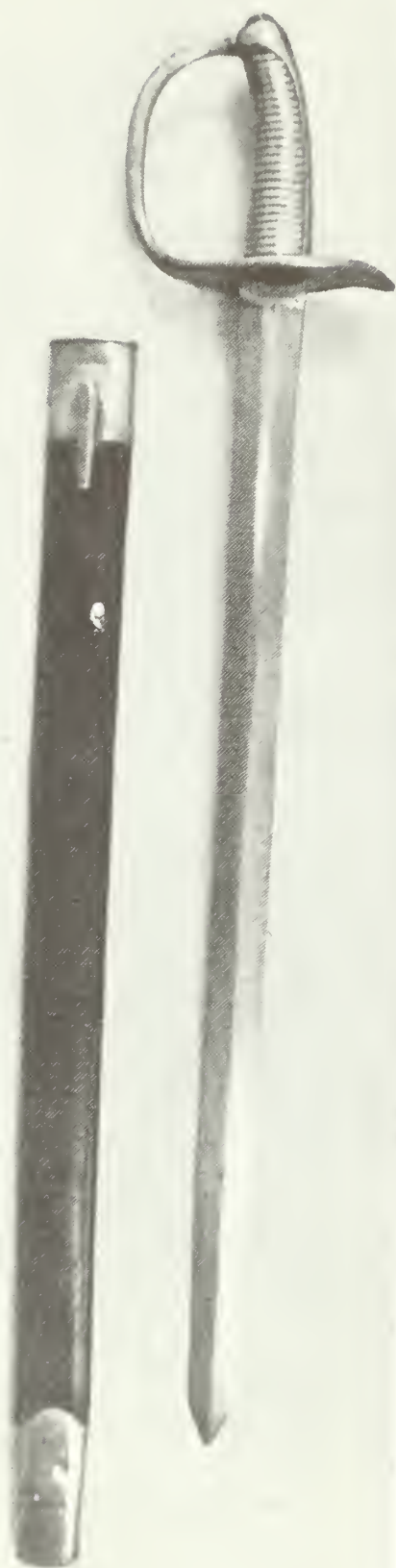


Figure 32. Danish army saber, Model 1854, for Commandeersergenter.
Christiansted National Historic Site collections.

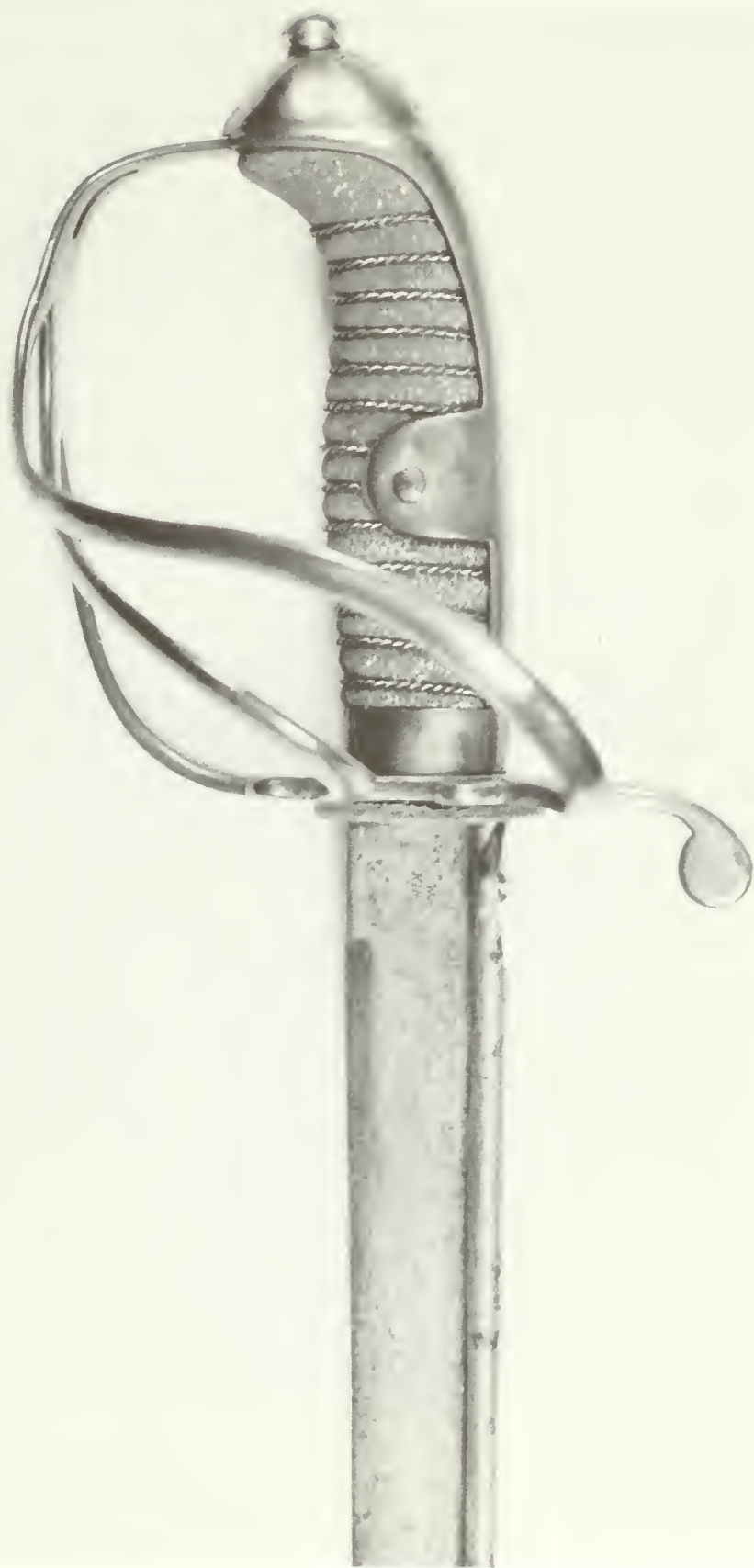
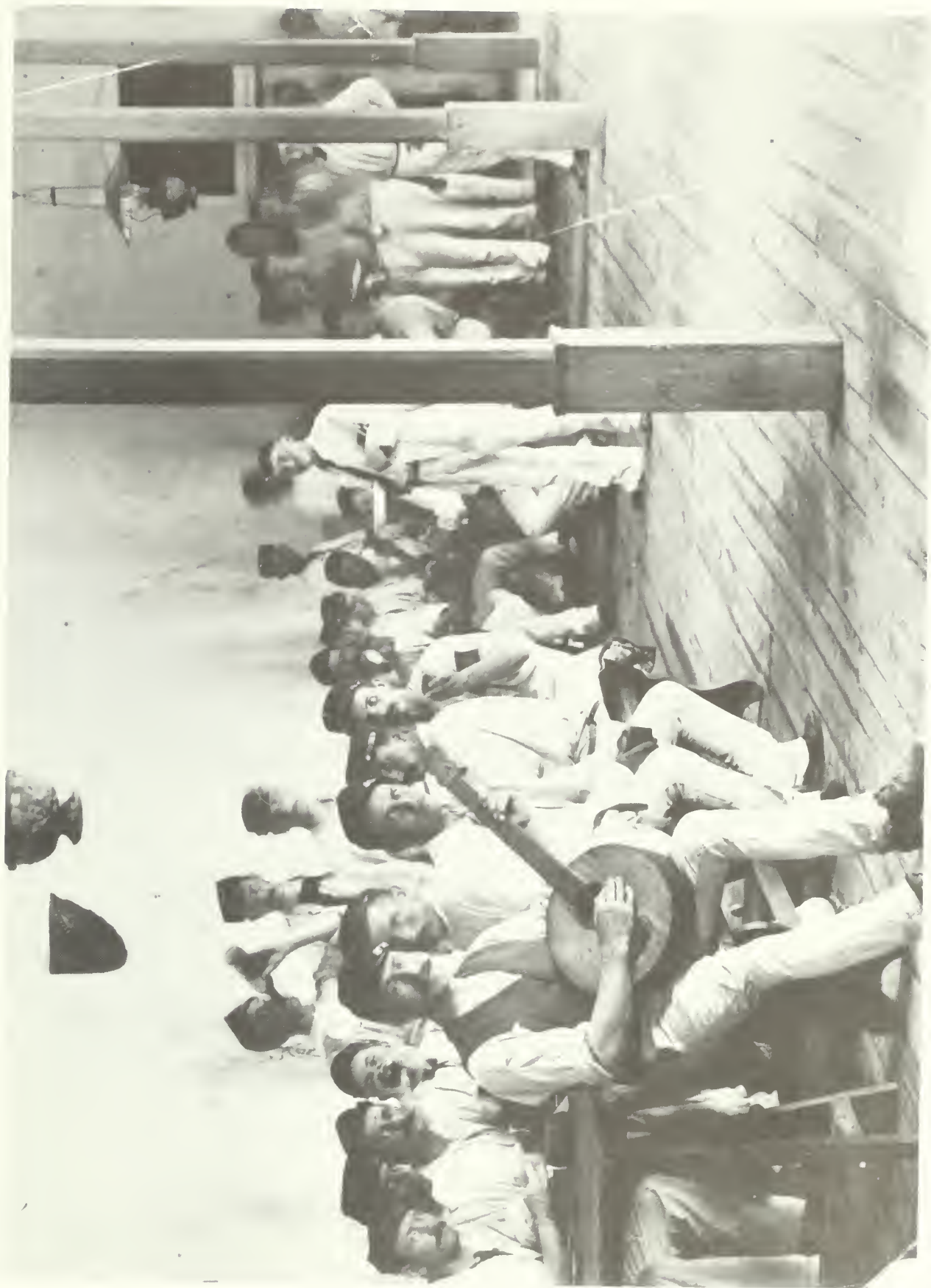


Figure 33. Danish sword knot for non-commissioned officers and enlisted men. Late nineteenth century example. Christiansted National Historic Site collections.



Figure 34. Interior of the mess hall, Christiansted infantry barracks, late nineteenth century. Notice construction of tables and benches, which were likely similar to those articles in Fort Christiansvaern, 1830-1855.

Courtesy of the Royal Library, Copenhagen.





As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural and cultural resources. This includes fostering wise use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The department also promotes the goals of the Take Pride in America campaign by encouraging stewardship and citizen responsibility for the public lands and promoting citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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D-8 September 1989

